MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3014.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A STONE Dwelling-House, with a Store adjoining, counters and shelves affixed, a good garden, orchard, stable, and chair house, within ten miles of Philadelphia, on the Ridge-road, near Adam Schnider's tavern; for terms, apply to JACOB VANREED, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

Feb. 25, 1788. ‡ HENRY KNAUS.

Burlington county, state of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS a certain RICHARD MASON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has obtained two obligations from the subscribers, one from WILLIAM KAIN, for Twenty-seven or Twenty-eight Pounds, I am not certain which, but it is near one or the other, likewise one from JOHN KAIN, for Eighteen Pounds, but as the copy of the sums and the certain time that they become payable is mislaid and cannot be found, this is to inform the public, that they both become due this present spring in the year 1788; which obligations were given as the consideration for a certain tract of land, which the said Richard Mason affirmed to lay in Harrison county, in the state of Virginia; the said Richard Mason also bound himself, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in a certain obligation, to make unto the said William Kain, a good and sufficient indisputable title in fee, with a general warrantee, in the space of four weeks from the 27th day of January 1787, which he hath not done according to the late laws of Virginia. We the subscribers do therefore warn all persons against taking assignments of the said obligations, or either of them, as we are determined not to pay them. Witness our hands, this 18th day of February, 1788.

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller,
§ JOHN KAIN, Fuller.

Christiana Bridge, February 13, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a grey HORSE, about 16 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has lately been trimmed, branded with O. on one of his buttocks, supposed the near one, shod all round. Any person securing said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS for the horse, and FOUR DOLLARS for the thief, with reasonable charges, if brought home. § JAMES CALDWELL.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. CLYMER, near Province-Island, on the Lower Ferry road, on the second of February, a black HORSE, has no particular marks, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GEORGE BRUNNELL.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Estates in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania;

1st. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Manson-house, and other messuages, barns, coach-houses, stables and spring-house, with a good grist-mill, on a never failing stream, and a seat on another stream, with a fall of water, on which a capital grist-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for shallops and sloops; being within six miles of the borough of Bristol, and city of Burlington, two sea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with several streams of water, and remarkable fine springs, rising in high land, from which at a small expence, near 100 acres of the best watered meadow may be made; several hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the best timber. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaser next spring; the manson-house, kitchen and out offices, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the prospect is delightful, and capable of the first improvement in elegance and taste, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The southern boundary is on Neshaminy creek, in which are plenty of fish of various sorts, for the angle or net, also wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when some expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing sentiment, that the most elegant and commodious place for the Federal city will be about 10 miles to the north east of it; and the great road from Boston and New-York to the capital cities in the southern states, go near, if not through it. There are several fine quarries of building and paving stones on said estate, and on the surface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real estate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Esq; deceased, and devised by his last will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleson and Grace Galloway. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the south side of Neshaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 ares and 62 perches, the ancient seat of Joseph Growdon, Esq; formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, succeeded by his son Lawrence Growdon, Esq; one of the assistant Judges of the supreme court, on which are erected an elegant manson house, built by the latter, in the modern stile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to answer, equal to most in the state; two good barns, stables and many other useful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the best fruit trees. The manson house and estate have beautiful and extensive prospects, fine avenues, several of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and use. On it is erected at a desirable distance, a good farm house, with barns, stables, good orchards, gardens, &c. suitable for an overseer to live at, or to let with part of the estate, the whole of which consists of good arable, meadow and pasture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neshaminy creek are excellent quarries of stone, which may in time be transported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fishing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the estate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¾ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This estate is subject to a lease for the life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee simple.

3d. BELMONT, on the west of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, consisting of excellent arable and pasture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houses and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevose and the aforesaid creek, and is well watered with springs, and small streams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in husbandry. For quarries of stone, fishing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the south-west, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the best timber land, consisting of black, white and Spanish oak, hickory and chesnut, the other half good arable and pasture land, with a sufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing streams running through the same. There are on the premises a large and commodious farm house, barns, stables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The soil of this tract is strong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the south to the township of Biberry, an old thick settlement, where timber and fuel are scarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

5th. KING's PLACE, consisting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neshaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a small expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a considerable stream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well supplied by springs on each side, never known to fail, with fall and seat sufficient for the building and carrying on a grist-mill to great advantage, it being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and no mill within several miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houses, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

6th. Those well known capital estates in the township of Durham, viz. The manson-house, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houses and stamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a sufficient quantity of lime stone to manure it, and the meadow rich in soil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennsylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a considerable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the best quality, remarkably close and tough, and allowed to be so by the first iron masters in England and America, and the quantity supposed by many good judges to be inexhaustible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the first abounding with lime stone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageously watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill seat. This tract is accommodated with a two story house, and other buildings suitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital seat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its source. On this lot there is an old accustomed ferry, to and from the Jersies, a little below Musconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limestone, and has a considerable quantity of timber and underwood, a two story house, and other buildings, useful for a farm: At the Ferry-house, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts. No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demise of Joseph Galloway, Esq; is what is now offered for sale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland township, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Matthias Zeigensus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next described tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, pasture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be sold in fee simple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the same quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two streams of water through it. To be sold in fee simple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq; of the said city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th of March next, on the premises, a certain messuage and 117 acres of land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Adam Calf, Jacob Peltz, and others; late the property of John Reigner; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Upper Salford, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell, Frederick Miller, and others; late the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 100 Acres of Land, situate in Gwined township, bounded by land of Christian Dull and others; late the property of Baltzer Weigh, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 15th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Lot of one Acre and an half of Land, situate in the township of Whitpain, bounded by lands of William Ellis, Enoch Marpeles, and others; late the property of Joseph Dehaven; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 17th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Fulling-mill, and about 40 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Upper Merion, bounded by lands of Thomas Kinsey, Joseph Williams, and others; late the property of William Custer; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 21 Acres and three quarters of an Acre of Land, at Hickory town; the House has been a long time an accustomed tavern; late the estate of John Whiteman; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to Richmond township, in the county of Berks, about seven moths ago, a certain Irish Lad, who says his name is JOHN ROBESON, aged about 13 years, says that he was born in the kingdom of Ireland, and that he came to America about the time he came to these parts in Berks county; and was brought to Philadelphia, by Captain Lechler, to whom he had paid one guinea and three silver dollars for his passage from Ireland to America, that he took shipping with Captain Lechler in the county of Derry, (the name of the port he says he knows not) and was discharged at Philadelphia by said Captain Lechler, who sent him into the country. The boy is fair skinned, blackish hair, grey eyes, and well built. If he should have absconded from his master, or the Captain, he may be heard of, by making application to the subscriber, in Richmond, which it is expected will be done soon, otherwise the Boy must be bound for the cloathing and maintaining him.

Reading, Jan. 24, 1788. § MARTIN ROTHERMEL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leases,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending south-westerly about three miles, when the course of the lands turns from the south, and runs nearly due west. The northernmost waters of the Equinunk touch two of the southernmost lots. There is an ample quantity of grass and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, sugar maple, birch, ash, &c. The quality of these lands is in many instances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a short time be got to market on easy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Susquehannah, a stream of which rises in the western part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The distance from Easton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of most of the unimproved lands now offering for sale or lease, in being very near to thick settlements that lie eastward and southward of them, and in having the settlements on the Susquehannah in New-York and Pennsylvania, with that river itself, to defend them from the Indians, if any disturbances should take place. The twenty-three townships granted lately by New-York to Massachusetts lie on the north-west, and run nearly west of them to a great distance. As there is every reason to expect those townships will have several hundred families on them in the course of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Esq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jersey, GEORGE PALMER, Esq; Moore township, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Easton (who have actual surveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to CTUM TENCH COXE,

Chestnut-street, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-street, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street,

CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

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AS ALSO

The OFFICE *of* CLERKS *of* ASSIZE *and of the* PEACE, &c.

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Several choice MAXIMS in LAW, &c.

Compiled chiefly from *Burn's Justice,* and the several other books on those subjects.

By JAMES PARKER, Esquire, *late* Justice *of the* Peace *in Middlesex county, New-Jersey.*

Adapted to these United States.

The whole Alphabetically digested under the several titles; with a Table, directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under those titles---*Neatly bound*; *Price* 11*s*3.

*** This Book is highly esteemed, and very necessary for gentlemen in the commission of the peace; likewise for every other person, who would wish to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

At the above Stores also may be had, just Published,

Newton's Dessertations on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 20*s*.

Edwards's History of Redemption, 10*s*.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE two-story Stone Dwelling-House and Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, Situate on Germantown main street, above the market-house, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back: Having thereon a Tan-Yard with 32 Vats, Lime-Handlers, a Stone Bark and Mill-House, Currying and Lime-House, a good Spring with a Spring-House and Pump, a large Copper Boiler, Barn, Waggon-house, Stables, Garden, &c. containing about an acre, and is known by the name of JONES's TAN-YARD.

Also a Tract or Piece of Land, situate back of the above premises, fronting on Bensel's lane, leading to Schuylkill, very well improved, and having a considerable number of excellent Fruit-Trees.

Any person inclining to purchase the above premises, together or separately, is desired to apply to PETER LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Esquire, in Chesnut-street, near Third-street, or to JOSEPH FERREE.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given for the above, as the mortgage will be previously discharged, and PENNSYLVANIA or JERSEY MONEY taken for half of the purchase money.

The above, if not sold within a month from the date hereof, will be let. Enquire as above, where a number of Tracts of Land, patented or only warranted, may be had, at the most reasonable price. Philadelphia, February 1, 1788.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XVII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

AN objection of a nature different from that which has been ſtated and anſwered, in my laſt addreſs, may perhaps be likewiſe urged againſt the principle of legiſlation for the individual citizens of America. It may be ſaid, that it would tend to render the government of the union too powerful, and to enable it to abſorb in itſelf thoſe reſiduary authorities, which it might be judged proper to leave with the ſtates for local purpoſes. Allowing the utmoſt latitude to the love of power, which any reaſonable man can require, I confeſs I am at a loſs to diſcover what temptation the perſons entruſted with the adminiſtration of the general government could ever feel, to diveſt the ſtates of the authorities of that deſcription. The regulation of the mere domeſtic police of a ſtate appears to hold out ſlender allurements to ambition. Commerce, finance, negociation and war ſeem to comprehend all the objects, which have charms for minds governed by that paſſion: and all the powers neceſſary to theſe objects ought in the firſt inſtance to be lodged in the national depoſitary. The adminiſtration of private juſtice between the citizens of the ſame ſtate, the ſuperviſion of agriculture and of other concerns of a ſimilar nature, all thoſe things, in ſhort, which are proper to be provided for by local legiſlation, can never be deſirable cares of a general juriſdiction. It is therefore improbable that there ſhould exiſt a diſpoſition in the Fœderal Councils to uſurp the powers with which they are connected; becauſe the attempt to exerciſe thoſe powers would be as troubleſome as it would be nugatory; and the poſſeſſion of them, for that reaſon, would contribute nothing to the dignity, to the importance, or to the ſplendor of the national government.

But let it be admitted for argument ſake, that mere wantonneſs and luſt of domination would be ſufficient to beget that diſpoſition, ſtill it may be ſafely affirmed, that the ſenſe of the conſtituent body of the national repreſentatives, or in other words of the people of the ſeveral ſtates, would controul the indulgence of ſo extravagant an appetite. It will always be far more eaſy for the ſtate governments to encroach upon the national authorities, than for the national government to encroach upon the ſtate authorities. The proof of this propoſition turns upon the greater degree of influence, which the ſtate governments, if they adminiſter their affairs with uprightneſs and prudence, will generally poſſeſs over the people; a circumſtance which at the ſame time teaches us, that there is an inherent and intrinſic weakneſs in all Fœderal Conſtitutions; and that too much pains cannot be taken in their organization, to give them all the force which is compatible with the principles of liberty.

The ſuperiority of influence in favor of the particular governments would reſult partly from the diffuſive conſtruction of the national government; but chiefly from the nature of the objects to which the attention of the ſtate adminiſtrations would be directed.

Its is a known fact in human nature, that its affections are commonly weak, in proportion to the diſtance or diffuſiveneſs of the object. Upon the ſame principle that a man is more attached to his family than to his neighbourhood, to his neighbourhood than to the community at large, the people of each ſtate would be apt to feel a ſtronger bias towards their local governments than towards the government of the union; unleſs the force of that principle ſhould be deſtroyed by a much better adminiſtration of the latter.

This ſtrong propenſity of the human heart would find powerful auxiliaries in the objects of ſtate regulation.

The variety of more minute intereſts, which will neceſſarily fall under the ſuperintendance of the local adminiſtrations, and which will form ſo many rivulets of influence running through every part of the ſociety, cannot be particulariſed, without involving a detail too tedious and unintereſting to compenſate for the inſtruction it might afford.

There is one tranſcendent advantage belonging to the povince of the ſtate governments, which alone ſuffices to place the matter in a clear and ſatisfactory light---I mean the ordinary adminiſtration of criminal and civil juſtice. This of all others is the moſt powerful, moſt univerſal, and moſt attractive ſource of popular obedience and attachment. It is that, which---being the immediate and viſible guardian of life and property---having its benefits and its terrors in conſtant activity before the public eye---regulating all thoſe perſonal intereſts and familiar concerns to which the ſenſibility of individuals is more immediately awake---contributes more than any other circumſtance to impreſſing upon the minds of the people affection, eſteem and reverence towards the government. This great cement of ſociety, which will diffuſe itſelf almoſt wholly through the channels of the particular governments, independent of all other cauſes of influence, would enſure them ſo decided an empire over their reſpective citizens, as to render them at all times a complete counterpoiſe, and not unfrequently dangerous rivals to the power of the union.

The operations of the national government on the other hand, falling leſs immediately under the obſervation of the maſs of the citizens, the benefits derived from it will chiefly be perceived and attended to by ſpeculative men. Relating to more general intereſts, they will be leſs apt to come home to the feelings of the people; and, in proportion, leſs likely to inſpire a habitual ſenſe of obligation and an active ſentiment of attachment.

The reaſoning on this head has been abundantly exemplified by the experience of all Fœderal Conſtitutions, with which we are acquainted, and of all others, which have borne the leaſt analogy to them.

Though the ancient feudal ſyſtems were not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, confederacies, yet they partook of the nature of that ſpecies of aſſociation. There was a common head, chieftain or ſovereign, whoſe authority extended over the whole nation; and a number of ſubordinate vaſſals, or feudatories, who had large portions of land allotted to them, and numerous trains of *inferior* vaſſals or retainers, who occupied and cultivated that land upon the tenure of fealty or obedience to the perſons of whom they held it. Each principal vaſſal was a kind of ſovereign within his particular demeſnes. The conſequences of this ſituation were a continual oppoſition to the authority of the ſovereign, and frequent wars between the great Barons, or chief feudatories, themſelves. The power of the head of the nation was commonly too weak either to preſerve the public peace, or to protect the people againſt the oppreſſions of their immediate Lords. This period of European affairs is emphatically ſtiled by hiſtorians the times of feudal anarchy.

When the ſovereign happened to be a man of vigorous and warlike temper and of ſuperior abilities, he would acquire a perſonal weight and influence, which anſwered for the time the purpoſes of a more regular authority. But in general the power of the Barons triumphed over that of the Prince; and in many inſtances his dominion was entirely thrown off, and the great fiefs were erected into independent principalities or ſtates. In thoſe inſtances in which the monarch finally prevailed over his vaſſals, his ſucceſs was chiefly owing to the tyranny of thoſe vaſſals over their dependants. The Barons, or nobles, equally the enemies of the ſovereign and the oppreſſors of the common people, were dreaded and deteſted by both, till mutual danger and mutual intereſt effected an union between them fatal to the power of the ariſtocracy. Had the nobles, by a conduct of clemency and juſtice, preſerved the fidelity and devotion of their retainers and followers, the conteſts between them and the Prince muſt almoſt always have ended in their favor, and in the abridgement or ſubverſion of the royal authority.

This is not an aſſertion founded merely in ſpeculation or conjecture. Among other illuſtrations of its truth which might be cited, Scotland will furniſh a cogent example. The ſpirit of clanſhip, which was at an early day introduced into that kingdom, uniting the nobles and their dependents by ties equivalent to thoſe of kindred, rendered the ariſtocracy a conſtant overmatch for the power of the monarch; till the incorporation with England ſubdued its fierce and ungovernable ſpirit, and reduced it within thoſe rules of ſubordination, which a more rational and a more energetic ſyſtem of civil policy had previouſly eſtabliſhed in the latter kingdom.

The ſeparate governments in a confederacy may aptly be compared with the feudal baronies; with this advantage in their favor, that from the reaſons already explained, they will generally poſſeſs the confidence and good will of the people; and with ſo important a ſupport will be able effectually to oppoſe all incroachments of the national government. It will be well, if they are not able to counteract its legitimate and neceſſary authority. The points of ſimilitude conſiſt in the rivalſhip of power, applicable to both, and in the CONCENTRATION of large portions of the ſtrength of community into particular DEPOSITS, in one caſe at the diſpoſal of individuals, in the other caſe at the diſpoſal of political bodies.

A conciſe review of the events that have attended confederate governments will further illuſtrate this important doctrine; an inattention to which has been the great ſource of our political miſtakes, and has given our jealouſy a direction to the wrong ſide. This review ſhall form the ſubject of ſome enſuing papers.

PUBLIUS.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) Feb.* 12.

The general joy diffuſed through all ranks of people in this metropolis, upon receiving intelligence of the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution by the Maſſachuſetts Convention, was really pleaſing----a general rejoicing would have immediately taken place (ſuch was the fire of our youth) had not ſome of our patriots recommended a ſuſpenſion of any public teſtimonials of joy until the Grand Queſtion ſhould be decided by the Convention of this ſtate, which agreeably to appointment is to meet at Exeter to-morrow, for that important purpoſe. May Heaven guide their deliberations, and direct to a favorable iſſue.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

Yeſterday the Honorable Supreme Judicial Court commenced their term in this town; when his honor Chief Judge Cuſhing gave an elegant and ſpirited charge to the grand jury, in which he congratulated them on the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution by this commonwealth----a ſyſtem which has for its object, the peace, order and happineſs of our country.

Lord Dunmore, ſays T. Allen's Marine-Liſt, has ordered that no more American veſſels ſhall load with ſalt at Turk's-iſland.

On Thurſday, the 7th inſt. after the committee of mechanics had agreed upon the formation of a proceſſion, to expreſs their approbation of the conduct of the gentlemen who repreſented this town in the late Convention, in uſing their utmoſt endeavors to effect a ratification of the propoſed conſtitution---a polite card, purporting their intentions, was ſent to each of the gentlemen, reſpectively; who, on Tueſday laſt, returned the following anſwer thereto, viz.

To the COMMITTEE *of* TRADESMEN *of the Town of* BOSTON.

Gentlemen,

WE ſhould do injuſtice to our feelings, not to acknowledge our deep ſenſe of the approbation with which we have been publicly honored by our fellow citizens; as well as for the friendly manner in which *you* have communicated their intentions.

We endeavoured that our conduct in the late Convention ſhould be governed by the magnitude of our ſubject: And after the moſt mature deliberation, we ſeverally decided according to the beſt light of our underſtandings, and the dictates of our conſciences.

We are happy to find that our deciſions have ſo fully correſponded with the ſentiments of our conſtituents.

And here, we cannot help expreſſing our admiration of the magnanimity of thoſe gentlemen, who could not agree with the majority. We promiſe ourſelves, that the declarations, which they ſo generouſly made, to uſe their influence in ſupport of the propoſed government, will have a very extenſive and happy effect.

For our own parts, we aſſure you, that we ſhall, in our ſeveral ſpheres of life, upon all occaſions, uſe our beſt efforts to promote a righteous adminiſtration of government, on which the liberty and welfare of our country, the advancement of arts and ſciences, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, ſo greatly depend.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your obedient, humble ſervants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
WILLIAM PHILIPS,
CALEB DAVIS,
JOHN COFFIN JONES,
CHARLES JARVIS,
JOHN WINTHROP,
THOMAS DAWES, jun.
SAMUEL STILLMAN,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Boſton, February 11, 1788.

A gentleman from New-York aſſures us, that notwithſtanding reports to the contrary, thirty nine fortieths of the people of that city are in favor of the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution: The oppoſers conſiſting only of a ſmall group of ſalary men.

All the ſtates, except Rhode-Iſland, have called conventions---and as the aſſembly of that ſtate is to meet next week, it is expected that ſhe will not remain an exception to the meaſure---ſhould it be the caſe, it will be a very pleaſurable event---for, ſaith the ſcripture, *there is more joy over one ſinner that repenteth, than, &c.*

NEWPORT, February 14.

SIX STATES have ratified the NEW CONSTITUTION. New-Hampſhire convention are now in ſeſſion; South-Carolina meets the third of March; from authentic intelligence we are informed that both theſe ſtates will adopt it by large majorities---Maryland meets the laſt of April---Virginia in June---New-York have recommended a convention---From this ſtate of the progreſs of the new Conſtitution, ſound policy dictates to the leading members of our adminiſtration to recommend the appointment of a convention as ſpeedily as poſſible, and to exert their influence in the adoption of it.---Great good may they expect from this change of meaſures---for their ſyſtems are too much deranged to encourage *perſeverance*, and their powers are too languid to be rendered efficient---this ſtep of repentance will be a mantle to cover in oblivion many ſecret crimes, and a virtue which will obliterate many foul ſtains. Various are the opinions what will be the policy of our leading characters in government. Whatever it may be, this obſervation will ever be indiſputable, that a perſeverance in unfœderaliſm will bring on this ſtate the merited puniſhment of national degeneracy, and eſtabliſh us as a monumental example of the truth of that adage, "*Thoſe whom* GOD *wills for deſtruction, be firſt makes mad.*"

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Accounts from Verſailles, of Nov. 9, ſay, "The important ſervices rendered by the Chevalier de la Luzerne, formerly miniſter plenipotentiary of the king to the United States of America, have induced his Majeſty to appoint him as ambaſſador to the court of Great-Britain. The fourth of this month, he had the honor of being preſented to the King in this character, by the Count de Montmorin, miniſter for foreign affairs.

The convention of New-York are to meet on the 17th of June, the anniverſary of a period ever memorable to the citizens of America. May the members of the convention be actuated by motives equally noble and patriotic as thoſe which ſtimulated the free born ſons of Columbia, on the 17th of June, 1775, to ſacrifice their lives on the altar of freedom, in impeding the hoſtile encroachments of a deſpotic minion, and a band of Britiſh hirelings, upon the rights and properties of the inhabitants of this weſtern world.

By the laſt evening's mail, we are informed, that the convention of New-Hampſhire met at Exeter on the 12th; on the 13th there was a houſe, when the neceſſary arrangements were made; and on the 14th his excellency John Sullivan, Eſq; was choſen Preſident, and the hon. Judge Calf, Secretary, when they proceeded to conſider the conſtitution by paragraphs. Debates enſued upon Biennial Elections, no farther than which did they proceed that day. The accounts of debates received are very imperfect. There were between 90 and 100 members preſent.

From a Boſton paper of Feb. 18.

[FACTS!!]

THE ſeveral Printers on the Continent are requeſted to notice in their papers, that ſince the commencement of the preſent year, the Printers in the northern ſtates have received ſcarce a ſingle paper printed beyond the Hudſon. Notwithſtanding the public are exceedingly anxious, at the preſent all-important period, to be acquainted with the progreſs of political affairs, the Printers in Boſton have not received any papers from New-York for ſeveral weeks, tho' before January they were regularly received. This calls loudly for remedy; and if, as it is ſaid, it is owing to the deſign of ſome of the mail carriers, it is hoped that Congreſs, or the poſt-maſter-general, will look into, and remedy, as it muſt be of the utmoſt importance that the channels of information ſhould be kept as free as poſſible.

Feb. 29. Yeſterday ſailed from this port for Canton, in China, the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Thompſon. As the ſhip paſſed the battery ſhe fired a ſalute of thirteen guns, which was anſwered from the ſame place by a detachment of artillery. The Jenny is the ſecond ſhip which has ſailed this ſeaſon from New-York on ſo diſtant a voyage.

That Americans poſſeſs a ſpirit of commercial enterprize, is evinced by the many adventrous voyages which have been undertaken from ſeveral ports in the United States, ſince the concluſion of the late war.---Was America in poſſeſſion of a firm national government, diſtant countries would not only behold with veneration the banners of Columbia, but the thunder of her cannon might victoriouſly reſound to the moſt remote regions of the world.

The honorable the legiſlature have appointed his Excellency the Governor, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, William Floyd, John Lawrence, Egbert Benſon, Richard Varick and Samuel Jones, Eſqrs. commiſſioners for holding treaties with the Indians within this ſtate.

We are informed that the convention of New-Hampſhire have choſen for Preſident, His Excellency John Sullivan, Eſq; and had proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the conſtitution in the ſame manner as in the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts---That from the complexion of the convention, it was thought a conſiderable majority were in favor of the adoption of the conſtitution, altho' a number of the towns had bound their delegates by inſtructions to vote againſt it. That the hon. Mr. Langdon, Judge Livermore, and a number of other able men, were warm advocates for it---and that Gen. Peabody, who had been ſuppoſed to be againſt it, had expreſſed himſelf in favor of its adoption, rather than to reject it. On the whole, from the information we have been enabled to collect, and we have ſpared no pains to acquire it, we venture to predict, that the New-Hampſhire pillar will, in the courſe of a few days, be added as another ſupporter of the fœderal ſtructure.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn, &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Seely's Grove, being in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 194 acres and 68 perches with allowance, bounded by land of Solomon Bannels, Robert Hannas, William Jeans, and vacant land. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Samuel Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in Hamilton townſhip, Northampton county, containing 230 acres and 140 perches, with allowance, bounded by land ſurveyed for Lewis Morgan, Thomas Auſtin's land, and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Francis Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

RICHMOND, February 19.

On Monday last, the 11th inst. being the birth day of the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON Esq; the same was ushered in with the firing of cannon.——About noon the companies of LIGHT INFANTRY and LIGHT HORSE of this city, commanded by Captains Mayo and Stewart, paraded in their uniforms on the commons, and after going through the different manœuvres, and firing several volleys of small arms, they retired to the City Tavern, where they spent the afternoon in the utmost hilarity.——In the evening an elegant ball was provided at the Union Tavern, where a most brilliant company of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled, which gave a lustre to the joyous festival.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.

On Sunday afternoon, seventeen sail of vessels reached the wharves at Fell's Point, a passage having been cut several miles through the ice by their industrious, hardy and spirited crews.

WILMINGTON, February 17.

It is with particular pleasure we inform the public, that his Excellency the President of this state, in order in some measure to ease the people of the weight of taxes, has generously given up to the public the revenue of marriage and tavern licences which was annexed to his office, and supposed to produce several hundred pounds per annum. The salary which his Excellency retains, amounts only to 200l. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

The American character, says a correspondent, has been traduced as turbulent and disorderly by some foreign nations. The treatment which the great question of the fœderal constitution has received from *all the people* of America fully contradicts that opinion. Though there are individuals in every part of the union, who wish alterations, and though there is a majority of that sentiment in a few districts, and although great pains have been taken (probably from a sense of duty in some) to exhibit the constitution in an unfavorable light, yet we have heard of no popular body that has risen against it. While this proves the great majority, who are desirous to obtain or disposed to accept the proposed constitution, it shews the orderly and good dispositions that prevail among that part of the people, who have not yet seen reason to think favorably of then ew fœderal government. The Americans seem to be duly impressed with the propriety and duty of making the voice of the majority the law of the land. Could a minority of 49 govern a majority of 51, there would be no possibility of saying at what number it would end. The ambitious and designing, by lessening the minority by degrees, might bring us under the government even of ONE. How dangerous, then, must it appear to every jealous and sincere friend of liberty, to dispense, upon any occasion, with the great rule of republics, that the voice of the majority of the people is *the unalterable law*.

A fœderal correspondent has seen, with great pleasure, the hint given to his brother fœderalists by a Friend to pursue the explanation and defence of the great Cause with moderation and liberality. These gentlemen, he adds, will do well to remember, that *the true Sons of Liberty are Brothers to each other*.

The account of the adoption of the new Fœderal Constitution by the Convention of North Carolina, said to have been received by way of Rhode-Island, must be a mistake, as the election of a Convention for that state has not yet taken place. We trust, however, that though the paragraph in the Rhode-Island paper is not yet true, there is every reason to expect it will prove to be PROPHETIC.

The discontents in Holland appear from our last advices to encrease. What may not America hope, if we can advise the patriots of that country that our discontents are most happily dying away.

From the New-York Morning Post of March 3.

Extract of a letter from Boston Feb. 24.

"The Convention of New-Hampshire have adjourned to June next. This measure was proposed by the Fœderalists, rather than to attempt to adopt the Constitution by a small majority. Upwards of forty towns have absurdly fettered their delegates with instructions against the Constitution. It is expected, upon more mature consideration that those instructions will be repealed, and the delegates suffered to act agreeable to their own judgment. In this case, there cannot be a doubt but the Convention will in their next session adopt a Constitution so replete with benefits to New-Hampshire, as well as the Union in general."

To the PEOPLE *of* AMERICA.

IN the first experiment of any untried plan, every movement should be made with due caution and reflexion. The office of President of the United States will probably become ere long the object of your consideration. When you shall have to determine on the man, whom you will make the first servant of a free people, it will be happy, if you shall all have previously considered the various points that should influence your choice, and all the circumstances in the situation of the favorite candidate, that may render him deserving, safe and elegible.

The first idea that presents itself to me is, that it will be desirable to make the experiment with a character, whose situation prevents an attempt, by a son, to obtain the succession. Should the man of your choice have an ambitious, enterprizing son, of uncertain principles, who, forgetting at once the virtues of his father and his duty to his country, might be likely to attempt to continue in his family by lawless means the powers and honors of a President, it would be well to consider, whether the safety of the nation might not require the election of another.

Another idea which occurs is, that we be not deceived by the political character of the man himself, on whom we may desire to confer this important office. Unhappy would it be for America, if, after calling a citizen to this new and untried office, she should find that the want of occasion alone had prevented the appearance of latent seeds of fell ambition, which nature had planted in his bosom. Let us then search diligently for the men, who, from native virtue and genuine love of their country and mankind, have *already* rejected, in the sight of America, the allowing temptations which ambition and opportunity have heretofore presented to them.

A third cautionary idea is, that we avoid the man who has evidenced a vindictive spirit in his past life. Rather let the President of the United States be the man, who, while he has stedfastly resisted his own and his country's foes, and pursued them till they sought for peace, at least by retiring, shewed no disposition to wound even an enemy, that had ceased to be injurious.

A fourth cautionary idea is, to avoid placing a son of rapine in the seat of dignity and power. Can we find a man, who, having spent the best of his days in the service of America, has, in every period of duty, despised all the secret temptations of opportunity, and declined even the proffered rewards of his grateful country—the man, who, while he was exhibiting this glorious example of disinterested concern for the cause in which he was engaged, used his virtuous influence only in favor of the companions of his dangers and his toils. If you can draw from his retirement such a character as this, you need not fear from him a misapplication of the pecuniary powers with which the constitution may invest him.

A fifth cautionary idea is, not to put into this seat a person of too narrow circumstances, especially if he is a man of expensive habits, and one who has been reduced to that situation by imprudent or ostentatious living. But though a certain clear property may be very proper, an overgrown estate is by no means desirable.

In the sixth place, we should take care to call to this office a man, who really loves the people, of a candid generous temper, and of an observing and reflecting turn of mind. For there can be no doubt that this, like every other human work, will prove, on experience, to have defects. Capacity and a turn for observation and reflection are therefore necessary, to mark the dangers to which liberty, property, and national safety and character may be exposed, by the unobserved doors which may appear to be left open to domestic and foreign enemies. Let us then fix on an able and tried friend to the people, who will honestly tell them of those opportunities of injuring them, which even his own office may afford.

It may perhaps be said visionary by some, to expect in one individual a concurrence of circumstances and of virtues so favorable to the public happiness. But may it not be said with more propriety, that if the people of America do not see and feel that this blessing is within their reach, they do not deserve to possess it?

MODESTUS.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

THE words FEDERAL and ANTIFEDERAL, like many others, have departed already from their original signification. Instead of being applied only to the friends and enemies of the new government, I find they are applied as epithets to many other things, a short account of which I shall endeavour to furnish you with for your useful paper.

The following is a list of such persons, qualities and articles, as are designated with the epithet of FEDERAL.

General Washington, Dr. Franklin, and all the first and most useful characters in the American revolution.

The mechanics in every part of the United States.

The war-worn officers and soldiers of the late American army.

Widows, orphans, and aged citizens, who have deposited their fortunes in the funds of the United States.

The friends of public credit and national faith are all federal.

Patriotism, integrity and industry, are all *federal* qualities.

Gold and silver are *federal* mediums of commerce.

American nails and paper, cloth buttons, leather breeches, and leather pockets for cloth cloaths, American beer, Hare's porter, New-Jersey and Connecticut cheese, and cyder, Massachusetts womens' shoes, and all other things manufactured in the United States, are *federal*.

In my next address to you, I shall send you a list of *antifederal* persons, qualities and articles.

A. B. C.

Messr. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following Memorial, drawn up by the Society for the gradual abolition of slavery in Philadelphia, was intended to be presented to the late Fœderal Convention, but was withheld, upon an assurance being given by a member of the convention that the great object of the memorial would be taken under consideration, and that the memorial, in the beginning of the deliberations of the convention, might alarm some of the southern states, and thereby defeat the wishes of the enemies of the African trade. While we rejoice in the step which has been taken by the convention to put a total stop to the commerce and slavery of the negroes one and twenty years hence, it is to be hoped the publication of the memorial may have some weight with individual states, to pass laws to prohibit that inhuman traffic, before the power of Congress over that part of the commerce of the states shall take place.

J. H.

To the Hon. the CONVENTION *of the United States of America, now assembled in the City of Philadelphia.*

The MEMORIAL *of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage.*

THE Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes unlawfuly held in bondage, rejoice with their fellow citizens in beholding a Convention of the states assembled for the purpose of amending the fœderal constitution.

They recollect with pleasure, that among the first acts of the Illustrious Congress of the year 1774, was a resolution for prohibiting the importation of African slaves.

It is with deep distress they are forced to observe, that the peace was scarcely concluded, before the African trade was revived, and American vessels employed in transporting the inhabitants of Africa to cultivate, as slaves, the soil of America, before it had drank in all the blood which had been shed in her struggle for liberty.

To the revival of this trade the Society ascribe part of the obloquy with which foreign nations have branded our infant states. In vain will be the pretensions of the United States to a love of liberty, or a regard for national character, while they share in the profits of a commerce, that can only be conducted upon rivers of human tears and blood.

By all the attributes therefore of the Deity, which are offended by this inhuman traffic---by the union of our whole species in a common ancestor, and by all the obligations which result from it---by the apprehensions and terror of the righteous vengeance of God in national judgments---by the certainty of the great and awful day of retribution---by the efficacy of the prayers of good men, which would only insult the majesty of heaven if offered up in behalf of our country, while the iniquity we deplore continues among us---by the sanctity of the christian name---by the pleasures of domestic connections and the pangs which attend their dissolution---by the captivity and sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Algiers, which seem to be intended by divine providence to awaken us to a sense of the injustice and cruelty of dooming our African brethren to perpetual slavery and misery---by a regard to the consistency of principles and conduct which should mark the citizens of republics---by the magnitude and intensity of our desires to promote the happiness of those millions of intelligent beings, who will probably cover this immense continent with rational life---and by every other consideration that religion, policy and humanity can sugest---the Society implore the present Convention to make the suppression of the African trade in the United States a part of their important deliberations.

June 2, 1787.

An ELEGY on the death of MATTHEW HOLEGET, *Esq; Colonel of the Germantown battalion of Militia, and one of the Justices of the Peace of Philadelphia County.*

QUICK as the Shuttle fly all human Things,
Time wafts us rapid on his fleeting Wings;
Beloved HOLEGET, thou departed Shade,
To what celestial Regions hast thou stray'd?
Where is that Vein of Thought, that noble Fire,
Which fed thy Soul, and made thy Friends admire?
Blest in thy Judgment, as in Sense profound,
True to thy Trust, and ever blameless found:
Stranger to Strife, a noble Mind confest,
No party Faction harbour'd in thy Breast.
But, e'er the Fruit was ripe, the Tree's cut down,
Death struck the Blow, alas our HOLEGET's gone!
Thy blooming Virtues shall triumphant rise,
And Angels waft thy Spirit to the Skies.

Northern Liberties, Feb. 25, 1788.

Congress on the 19th instant appointed Mr. John Cleve Symmes, one of the Judges for the Western territory, in the room of the Hon. John Armstrong, jun. resigned.

The following gentlemen are appointed to represent the state of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States for the present year:

The Honorable James White, John Baptist Ashe, Hugh Williamson, Benjamin Hawkins, John Stokes, and J. M'Dowal, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from St. George's (Grenada) Nov. 3.

'Tuesday last the brig Aurora, Captain Richard Gardiner, arrived here from Norfolk in Virginia:——On the passage three of the crew, headed by a foreigner named Johnson, attempted to make themselves master of the vessel, but were happily prevented by the vigilance and spirit of the captain and mate, the former of whom was under the necessity of firing at, and mortally wounded the ringleader, who was armed with a long knife in each hand and attempted to stab him. The other mutineers seeing their chief disabled, submitted, and on their arrival here, were committed to gaol.'

On Monday the 25th ult. after a short illness, at the advanced age of 72 years, died at his dwelling in Warminster, Bucks county, JOSEPH HART, Esquire, one of the Justices of Common Pleas and of the Peace, register of wills and of deeds, and Colonel of Militia, and formerly Lieutenant of the militia of the county. The remarkable hardiness of body, and vigour of mind, which this gentleman possessed, enabled him to be very serviceable to his country both in her councils and in the field. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Southampton, and supported during the long period of his belonging to that Christian Community the character of a truly Religious Man. His remains were on Wednesday interred in the burying ground of the said Church: on which solemn occasion, a suitable discourse was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, from 2 Cor. 5. 1. It is observable, that Mrs. Hart, late consort of the deceased, died six days before him, aged 73, they having lived together in the married state near fifty years.

On the 18th of December last died, at his house at Hackney, near London, in the 59th year of his age, JOHN BARCLAY, (son of David Barclay, late of that city, and grandson of Robert Barclay, who wrote the Apology for the Quakers). His loss will long be severely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by numbers who have experienced the spirited efforts of his active friendship. His benevolence was so universal, his desire of doing good was so ardent and invariable, that instead of making a long confinement to his house, and a weak frame of body, a plea for declining to promote the welfare and success of those who applied to him for his assistance, he cheerfully and zealously undertook their case, though often to the detriment of his health: and he cordially relieved the distresses of the necessitous, and those who were ready to perish. In an age when the property of the rich is wasted on the most contemptible trifles, and exhausted merely in selfish gratifications; when the number of those who seek occasion to do good is so confined; the death of such a man as John Barclay is and should be considered and lamented as a public loss.

On Monday last, pursuant to his sentence for piracy and murder, John White, alias John Tracey, was executed on the commons. James Thompson, alias James M'Alpine, is respited for twenty-one days.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *assembled,* February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for foreign affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon application made to him for that purpose, to grant in the usual form sea letters for any vessel or vessels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and distant voyages, at his discretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by such other evidence as shall by him be deemed satisfactory, by the person or persons applying therefor, that the vessel or vessels for which such sea letters shall be required, shall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and shall be navigated for the most part by the same. That for this purpose, the Secretary for foreign affairs be, and he is hereby instructed to procure a sufficient number of blank sea letters, draughted in the usual form and signed by the President of Congress, for the purposes aforesaid; and that the same when filled up be sealed with the seal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congress.

2 CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

A CARD.

THE MINORITY of the *State* of *Rhode-Island* and *Providence Plantations* present their thanks to the late *fœderal* members of the State Convention of *Pennsylvania*, for the obliging manner in which they expressed their approbation of their conduct, at the entertainment on the accession of the good people of that State to the new Constitution.

The approbation which their steady opposition to bad men and bad measures has received from the meritorious citizens of other States, and especially this mark of it from the *fœderal* delegates of *Pennsylvania*, the minority of this State esteem as the highest honor and the noblest recompense.

They look forward with pleasing expectation to that great epocha, which, by introducing the new Constitution, will effectually check the daring violators of the sacred rights of men, secure property and freedom, and establish the liberty of the *United States of America*.

Then will the now oppressed minority of the *State* of *Rhode-Island* and *Providence-Plantations* with grateful hearts return the compliment, and in overflowing glasses toast the *glorious majority* of the *respectable State of Pennsylvania*.

Just Published, on an entire new American type and good paper,
(PRICE 5s3 in boards)
The FIRST VOLUME *of the*

Debates *of the* Convention

Of the STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,
On the CONSTITUTION proposed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.

Containing----The Speeches of Thomas M'Kean and James Wilson, Esquires. In which they have *unfolded* the principles of *Free Governments*; *demonstrated* the superior advantages *of this Constitution*; and *answered every Objection* hitherto suggested.

Philadelphia, SOLD by *T. Seddon*, in Market-street, and the principal Bookfellers in Pennsylvania---At *New-York*, by Messrs. *Berry & Rogers*, Messrs. *S. & J. Louden*, Mr. *Hodge*---At *Baltimore*, by Mr. *Clarke*---At *Richmond*, by Mr. *A. Davis*, and by the principal Bookfellers in the United States.

*** Subscribers to the Debates of the General Assembly will be furnished with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3s9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his most grateful acknowledgments. February 16, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the township of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting-house, and two miles from Jacob Hayseler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that separates Towamensing from North-Wales, eastward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, southward by the estate of Humphry Jones, deceased, and westward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful spring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, sufficient for a grist or saw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the use of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenantable log house, barracks and stables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Persons inclined to purchase may view the premises on or before the day of sale. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with interest one year after the sale, and the other half with interest twelve months afterwards) when possession will be given. The sale will be held on the premises, or at Jacob Hayseler's tavern, as may be judged best on the day of sale, when attendance will be given, by † PHILIP & THOMAS KINSEY.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on said tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good stone dwelling-house, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good stone spring-house, and a large stone-barn, with convenient stabling for horses and cattle. Also a grist-mill with two pair of stones, capable of a great deal of business, as Perkioming creek (the stream by which it is turned) is sufficient to grind in the driest seasons; is well situated for country grist, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at most times, be readily commanded. If not then sold, it will be to let. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Young, deceased, late of Moyamensing township, Philadelphia county, are desired to make speedy payment. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamensing, for payment. § February 14, 1788.

JACOB YOUNG,)
PETER YOUNG,) Administrators.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next,
(If not Sold before by private Sale)

THAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel township, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleasantly situated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the same quantity more may be made. There are on the premises a square log house, frame barn, milk, and other out houses, a good bearing orchard, a valuable spring near the door, also an excellent mill seat, on a constant stream of water, which passes through the center of the meadow land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premises, or THOMAS MILLER, at Mahlon Hutchinson's in Second near Arch-street, Philadelphia. *

February 19, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

Salem, New-Jersey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my custody on Wednesday, the sixth instant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in five weeks from the date hereof, by § JOHN COPE, Goaler.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of *Joseph Mather*, are requested to send in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MIERS FISHER, as the assignees are now possessed of a sum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propose to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors shall generally furnish their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE, } Assignees.

THE subscriber, living in Path Valley, Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, has for sale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and seventy-eight acres in the valley aforesaid, being the place at present occupied by him; situate upon the west branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the state road, 108 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling house, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works compleat, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country custom and of merchant work, a saw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing streams; and an orchard, consisting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and seventy acres joining the aforesaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good seat upon the creek aforesaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good seat for a furnace, upon a constant lime-stone spring.

One hundred and fifty acres, situate 5 miles good road from the last described tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of superior quality; the two last described tracts contain every natural conveniency for carrying on the iron business to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both sides of the state road, at the east side of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glade settlement, known by the name of Jolly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a state for cultivation, has a good mill seat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the first quality, and is a good stand for a house of public entertainment. Clear patents and indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers, and time given for part of the purchase money, by † WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Musser, of Lancaster, can give a particular description of the quality and value of the last described tract.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over shot grist mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken rich settlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles west from Reading town.

Also a new grist mill and saw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaser may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, situate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Also 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Susquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a grist mill and saw mills may be erected at a small expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Esquire, and a number of smaller tracts of good land.

Also a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muspillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware state. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Also the best kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in West-Whiteland township, Chester County, seven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December last, having been in the neighbourhood most part of last summer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM INGRAM.

February 14, 1788. †

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last,

ALL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requested to settle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are missing. The Gentlemen who have them in possession will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hospital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Astruc on the Venereal Disease, Vol. 2d.
M'Querie's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. 1st.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1st Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

*** The *Committee* for conducting the Business of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES desire, that the SUBSCRIBERS to the Manufacturing Fund will be pleased to pay in their *SUBSCRIPTIONS* to Mr. JOSEPH HILBORN, Treasurer to the Society.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS RUSTON, Chairman.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, situate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good stand for a store, or for a tradesman that works in the house; there are four good rooms on each, of the two first floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, also a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it stands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Also to be sold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a stable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia. If not sold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1st day of April next. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. §

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,
Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or ONE Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intosh, in Westmoreland county, in the state of Pennsylvania, and at the ancient settlement formerly called Logstown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extensive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extensive view of the river; the soil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is superior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all seasons much deeper at this place, and where provisions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furnished. It is on the great communication or route from the eastern and middle states to the Muskingum, Miami and Kentucky settlements; as well as the Ilinois, Mississippi, &c. and will probably become the new county seat: The great emigrations to the western country render it a very desirable spot, and afford a flattering prospect of its speedy establishment. The streets are spacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Washington, Hancock and Clinton-streets, which are 99 feet; the squares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes-- five squares, or 100 lots, as distinguished in the plan, will be vested in trustees for public use, and to accommodate schools and religious societies of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the settlement, they will be sold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchase----Those who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the superintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hiester, Matthew Clarkson and Richard Bache, Esquires, on or before the first of May next; after which, on application, indisputable titles in fee simple, agreeably to the said appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchasers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots sold, and the plan of the town to be seen at the house of Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-House, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heister, Reading; John Hubley, Esq; Lancaster; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Isaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town. ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army passed though Logstown, situated seventeen and a half miles fifty seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the last war, for the great trade carried on there by the English and French; but its inhabitants, Shawanese and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low steep ridge; on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower, and quite across the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majestic easy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logstown we passed through a fine country, &c."

*** Those who are desirous of further information respecting the soil and situation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkson, Esquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Western country.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE,

A MIDDLE aged person, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having served near 10 years in one of the first wholesale houses in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.

Evesham township, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fustian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowsers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarse cloth of a light colour, two pair of stockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM SHARP.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 1st of April next,

A VERY valuable and well situated MERCHANT-MILL, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, and state of Pennsylvania, near Germantown great road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia. The said mill is on a never failing stream of water, generally known by the name of Wissahickon creek, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of stones, one of which are burs, lately fitted up in the best order for merchandising; together with a wind-mill, and new bolting cloths of the first quality. Said mill is conveniently situated to an exceeding good run of wheat, together with a vast run of country business. Also a valuable FARM adjoining the same, containing 125 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is good meadow ground, and a great part of the rest good arable land, all well watered; whereon is a good two story stone dwelling house and a large kitchen adjoining the same, a well of good water, a good bearing orchard, barn, stable and other out houses, conveniently situated for carrying on the business of the same. The whole will be let together, or separate. Any person or persons inclining to rent or treat about the same, may be informed, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

Jan. 14, 1788. † JACOB REIFF, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3015.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residue of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale, or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house, in Easton, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Seely's Grove, being in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, containing 194 acres and 68 perches with allowance, bounded by land of Solomon Bannels, Robert Hannas, William Jeans, and vacant land. Taken in execution, as the estate of Samuel Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain Messuage, Tenement and two Tracts of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Northampton county, containing 230 acres and 140 perches, with allowance, bounded by land surveyed for Lewis Morgan, Thomas Austin's land, and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of Francis Joseph Smith, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A STONE Dwelling-House, with a Store adjoining, counters and shelves affixed, a good garden, orchard, stable, and chair house, within ten miles of Philadelphia, on the Ridge-road, near Adam Schnider's tavern; for terms, apply to JACOB VANREED, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

Feb. 25, 1788. ‡ HENRY KNAUS.

Burlington county, state of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS a certain RICHARD MASON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has obtained two obligations from the subscribers, one from WILLIAM KAIN, for Twenty-seven or Twenty-eight Pounds, I am not certain which, but it is near one or the other, likewise one from JOHN KAIN, for Eighteen Pounds, but as the copy of the sums and the certain time that they become payable is mislaid and cannot be found, this is to inform the public, that they both become due this present spring in the year 1788; which obligations were given as the consideration for a certain tract of land, which the said Richard Mason affirmed to lay in Harrison county, in the state of Virginia; the said Richard Mason also bound himself, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in a certain obligation, to make unto the said William Kain, a good and sufficient indisputable title in fee, with a general warrantee, in the space of four weeks from the 27th day of January 1787, which he hath not done according to the late laws of Virginia. We the subscribers do therefore warn all persons against taking assignments of the said obligations, or either of them, as we are determined not to pay them. Witness our hands, this 18th day of February, 1788.

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller,
§ JOHN KAIN, Fuller.

Christiana Bridge, February 13, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a grey HORSE, about 16 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has lately been trimmed, branded with O. on one of his buttocks, supposed the near one, shod all round. Any person securing said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS for the horse, and FOUR DOLLARS for the thief, with reasonable charges, if brought home. § JAMES CALDWELL.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of *Joseph Mather*, are requested to send in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MIERS FISHER, as the assignees are now possessed of a sum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propose to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors shall generally furnish their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE,
} Assignees.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Estates in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania;

1st. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Mansion-house, and other messuages, barns, coach-houses, stables and spring-house, with a good grist-mill, on a never failing stream, and a seat on another stream, with a fall of water, on which a capital grist-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for shallops and flats; being within six miles of the borough of Bristol, and city of Burlington, two sea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with several streams of water, and remarkable fine springs, rising in high land, from which at a small expence, near 100 acres of the best watered meadow may be made; several hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the best timber. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaser next spring; the mansion-house, kitchen and out offices, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the prospect is delightful, and capable of the first improvement in elegance and taste, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The southern boundary is on Neshaminy creek, in which are plenty of fish of various sorts, for the angle or net, also wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when some expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing sentiment, that the most elegant and commodious place for the Federal city will be about 10 miles to the north east of it; and the great road from Boston and New-York to the capital cities in the southern states, go near, if not through it. There are several fine quarries of building and paving stones on said estate, and on the surface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real estate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Esq; deceased, and devised by his last will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleson and Grace Galloway. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the south side of Neshaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 ares and 62 perches, the ancient seat of Joseph Growdon, Esq; formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, succeeded by his son Lawrence Growdon, Esq; one of the assistant Judges of the supreme court, on which are erected an elegant mansion house, built by the latter, in the modern stile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to answer, equal to most in the state; two good barns, stables and many other useful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the best fruit trees. The mansion house and estate have beautiful and extensive prospects, fine avenues, several of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and use. On it is erected at a desirable distance, a good farm house, with barns, stables, good orchards, gardens, &c. suitable for an overseer to live at, or to let with part of the estate, the whole of which consists of good arable, meadow and pasture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neshaminy creek are excellent quarries of stone, which may in time be transported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fishing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the estate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¾ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This estate is subject to a lease for the life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee simple.

3d. BELMONT, on the west of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, consisting of excellent arable and pasture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houses and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevose and the aforesaid creek, and is well watered with springs, and small streams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in husbandry. For quarries of stone, fishing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the south-west, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the best timber land, consisting of black, white and Spanish oak, hickory and chesnut, the other half good arable and pasture land, with a sufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing streams running through the same. There are on the premises a large and commodious farm house, barns, stables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The soil of this tract is strong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the south to the township of Biberry, an old thick settlement, where timber and fuel are scarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

5th. KING's PLACE, consisting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neshaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a small expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a considerable stream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well supplied by springs on each side, never known to fail, with fall and seat sufficient for the building and carrying on a grist-mill to great advantage, it being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and no mill within several miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houses, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

6th. Those well known capital estates in the township of Durham, viz. The mansion-house, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houses and stamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a sufficient quantity of lime stone to manure it, and the meadow rich in soil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennsylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a considerable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the best quality, remarkably close and tough, and allowed to be so by the first iron masters in England and America, and the quantity supposed by many good judges to be inexhaustible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the first abounding with lime stone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageously watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill seat. This tract is accommodated with a two story house, and other buildings suitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital seat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its source. On this lot there is an old accustomed ferry, to and from the Jersies, a little below Musconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limestone, and has a considerable quantity of timber and underwood, a two story house, and other buildings, useful for a farm: At the Ferry-house, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts, No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demise of Joseph Galloway, Esq; is what is now offered for sale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland township, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Mathias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next described tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, pasture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be sold in fee simple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the same quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two streams of water through it. To be sold in fee simple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq; of the said city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th of March next, on the premises, a certain messuage and 117 acres of land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Adam Calf, Jacob Peltz, and others; late the property of John Reigner; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Upper Salford, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell, Frederick Miller, and others; late the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 100 Acres of Land, situate in Gwined township, bounded by land of Christian Dull and others; late the property of Baltzer Weigh, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 15th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Lot of one Acre and an half of Land, situate in the township of Whitpain, bounded by lands of William Ellis, Enoch Marpeles, and others; late the property of Joseph Dehaven; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 17th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Fulling-mill, and about 40 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Upper Merion, bounded by lands of Thomas Kinsey, Joseph Williams, and others; late the property of William Custer; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 21 Acres and three quarters of an Acre of Land, at Hickory town; the House has been a long time an accustomed tavern; late the estate of John Whiteman; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to Richmond township, in the county of Berks, about seven moths ago, a certain Irish Lad, who says his name is JOHN ROBESON, aged about 15 years, says that he was born in the kingdom of Ireland, and that he came to America about the time he came to these parts in Berks county; and was brought to Philadelphia, by Captain Lechler, to whom he had paid one guinea and three silver dollars for his passage from Ireland to America, that he took shipping with Captain Lechler in the county of Derry, (the name of the port he says he knows not) and was discharged at Philadelphia by said Captain Lechler, who sent him into the country. The boy is fair skinned, blackish hair, grey eyes, and well built. If he should have absconded from his master, or the Captain, he may be heard of, by making application to the subscriber, in Richmond, which it is expected will be done soon, otherwise the Boy must be bound for the cloathing and maintaining him.

Reading, Jan. 24, 1788. § MARTIN ROTHERMEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE two-story Stone Dwelling-House and Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, Situate on Germantown main street, above the market-house, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back: Having thereon a Tan-Yard with 32 Vats, Lime-Handlers, a Stone Bark and Mill-House, Currying and Lime-House, a good Spring with a Spring-House and Pump, a large Copper Boiler, Barn, Waggon-house, Stables, Garden, &c. containing about an acre, and is known by the name of JONES's TAN-YARD.

Also a Tract or Piece of Land, situate back of the above premises, fronting on Bensel's lane, leading to Schuylkill, very well improved, and having a considerable number of excellent Fruit-Trees.

Any person inclining to purchase the above premises, together or separately, is desired to apply to PETER LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Esquire, in Chesnut-street, near Third-street, or to JOSEPH FERREE.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given for the above, as the mortgage will be previously discharged, and PENNSYLVANIA or JERSEY MONEY taken for half of the purchase money.

The above, if not sold within a month from the date hereof, will be let. Enquire as above, where a number of Tracts of Land, patented or only warranted, may be had, at the most reasonable price. Philadelphia, February 1, 1788.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XVIII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

AMONG the confederacies of antiquity, the moſt conſiderable was that of the Grecian Republics aſſociated under the Amphyctionic Council. From the beſt accounts tranſmitted of this celebrated inſtitution, it bore a very inſtructive analogy to the preſent confederation of the American ſtates.

The members retained the character of independent and ſovereign ſtates, and had equal votes in the fœderal council. This council had a general authority to propoſe and reſolve whatever it judged neceſſary for the common welfare of Greece---to declare and carry on war---to decide in the laſt reſort all controverſies between the members---to fine the aggreſſing party---to employ the whole force of the confederacy againſt the diſobedient---to admit new members. The Amphyctions were the guardians of religion, and of the immenſe riches belonging to the Temple of Delphos, where they had the right of juriſdiction in controverſies between the inhabitants and thoſe who came to conſult the oracle. As a further proviſion for the efficacy of the fœderal powers, they took an oath mutually to defend and protect the united cities, to puniſh the violators of this oath, and to inflict vengeance on ſacrilegious deſpoilers of the Temple.

In theory and upon paper, this apparatus of powers ſeems amply ſufficient for all general purpoſes. In ſeveral material inſtances, they exceed the powers enumerated in the articles of confederation. The Amphyctions had in their hands the ſuperſtition of the times, one of the principal engines by which government was then maintained; they had declared authority to uſe exertion againſt refractory cities, and were bound by oath to exert this authority on the neceſſary occaſions.

Very different nevertheleſs was the experiment from the theory. The powers, like thoſe of the preſent Congreſs, were adminiſtered by deputies appointed wholly by the cities in their political capacities; and exerciſed over them in the ſame capacities. Hence the weakneſs, the diſorders, and finally the deſtruction of the confederacy. The more powerful members, inſtead of being kept in awe and ſubordination, tyrannized ſucceſſively over all the reſt. Athens, as we learn from Demoſthenes, was the arbiter of Greece 73 years. The Lacedemonians next governed it 29 years; at a ſubſequent period, after the battle of Leuctra, the Thebans had their turn of domination.

It happened but too often, according to Plutarch, that the deputies of the ſtrongeſt cities awed and corrupted thoſe of the weaker, and that judgement went in favor of the moſt powerful party.

Even in the midſt of defenſive and dangerous wars with Perſia and Macedon, the members never acted in concert, and were, more or fewer of them, eternally the dupes or the hirelings of the common enemy. The intervals of foreign war were filled up by domeſtic viciſſitudes, convulſions and carnage.

After the concluſion of the war with Xerxes, it appears that the Lacedemonians required that a number of the cities ſhould be turned out of the confederacy for the unfaithful part they had acted. The Athenians, finding that the Lacedemonians would loſe fewer partizans by ſuch a meaſure than themſelves, and would become maſters of the public deliberations, vigorouſly oppoſed and defeated the attempt. This piece of hiſtory proves at once the inefficiency of the union, the ambition and jealouſy of its moſt powerful members, and the dependent and degraded condition of the reſt. The ſmaller members, though entitled by the theory of their ſyſtem to revolve in equal pride and majeſty around the common center, had become, in fact, ſatellites of the orbs of primary magnitude.

Had the Greeks, ſays the Abbe Milot, been as wiſe as they were courageous, they would have been admoniſhed by experience of the neceſſity of a cloſer union, and would have availed themſelves of the peace which followed their ſucceſs againſt the Perſian arms, to eſtabliſh ſuch a reformation. Inſtead of this obvious policy, Athens and Sparta, inflated with the victories and the glory they had acquired, became firſt rivals, and then enemies; and did each other infinitely more miſchief than they had ſuffered from Xerxes. Their mutual jealouſies, fears, hatreds and injuries ended in the celebrated Peloponeſian war; which itſelf ended in the ruin and ſlavery of the Athenians, who had begun it.

As a weak government, when not at war, is ever agitated by internal diſſentions; ſo theſe never fail to bring on freſh calamities from abroad. The Phocians having ploughed up ſome conſecrated ground belonging to the temple of Apollo, the Amphyctionic Council, according to the ſuperſtition of the age, impoſed a fine on the ſacrilegious offenders. The Phocians, being abetted by Athens and Sparta, refuſed to ſubmit to the decree. The Thebans, with others of the cities, undertook to maintain the authority of the Amphyctions, and to revenge the violated God. The latter being the weaker party, invited the aſſiſtance of Philip of Macedon, who had ſecretly foſtered the conteſt. Philip gladly ſeized the opportunity of executing the deſigns he had long planned againſt the liberties of Greece. By his intrigues and bribes he won over to his intereſts the popular leaders of ſeveral cities; by their influence and votes gained admiſſion into the Amphyctionic council; and by his arts and his arms made himſelf maſter of the confederacy.

Such were the conſequences of the fallacious principle, on which this intereſting eſtabliſhment was founded. Had Greece, ſays a judicious obſerver on her fate, been united by a ſtricter confederation, and perſevered in her union, ſhe would never have worn the chains of Macedon; and might have proved a barrier to the vaſt projects of Rome.

The Achæan league, as it is called, was another ſociety of Grecian republics, which ſupplies us with valuable inſtruction.

The union here was far more intimate, and its organization much wiſer, than in the preceding inſtance. It will accordingly appear, that though not exempt from a ſimilar cataſtrophe, it by no means equally deſerved it.

The cities compoſing this league, retained their municipal juriſdiction, appointed their own officers, and enjoyed a perfect equality. The Senate, in which they were repreſented, had the ſole and excluſive right of peace and war, of ſending and receiving Ambaſſadors, of entering into treaties and alliances, of appointing a Chief Magiſtrate or Pretor, as he was called, who commanded their armies; and who, with the advice and conſent of ten of the Senators, not only adminiſtered the government in the receſs of the Senate, but had a great ſhare in its deliberations, when aſſembled. According to the primitive conſtitution, there were two Pretors aſſociated in the adminiſtration; but on trial, a ſingle one was preferred.

It appears that the cities had all the ſame laws and cuſtoms, the ſame weights and meaſures, and the ſame money. But how far this effect proceeded from the authority of the Fœderal Council is left in uncertainty. It is ſaid only, that the cities were in a manner compelled to receive the ſame laws and uſages. When Lacedemon was brought into the league by Philopœman, it was attended with an abolition of the inſtitutions and laws of Lycurgus, and an adoption of thoſe of the Achæans. The Amphyctionic confederacies, of which ſhe had been a member, left her in the full exerciſe of her government and her legiſlation. This circumſtance alone proves a very material difference in the genius of the two ſyſtems.

It is much to be regretted that ſuch imperfect monuments remain of this curious political fabric. Could its interior ſtructure and regular operation be aſcertained, it is probable that more light would be thrown by it on the ſcience of fœderal government, than by any of the like experiments with which we are acquainted.

One important fact ſeems to be witneſſed by all the hiſtorians who take notice of Achæan affairs. It is, that as well after the renovation of the league by Aretus, as before its diſſolution by the arts of Macedon, there was infinitely more of moderation and juſtice in the adminiſtration of its government, and leſs of violence and ſedition in the people, than were to be found in any of the cities exerciſing *ſingly* all the prerogatives of ſovereignty. The Abbe Mably, in his obſervations on Greece, ſays, that the popular government, which was ſo tempeſtuous elſewhere, cauſed no diſorders in the members of the Achæan republic, *becauſe it was there tempered by the general authority and laws of the confederacy.*

We are not to conclude too haſtily, however, that faction did not in a certain degree agitate the particular cities; much leſs, that a due ſubordination and harmony reigned in the general ſyſtem. The contrary is ſufficiently diſplayed in the viciſſitudes and fate of the republic.

Whilſt the Amphyctionic confederacy remained, that of the Achæans, which comprehended the leſs important cities only, made little figure on the theatre of Greece. When the former became a victim to Macedon, the latter was ſpared by the policy of Philip and Alexander. Under the ſucceſſors of theſe Princes, however, a different policy prevailed. The arts of diviſion were practiſed among the Achæans: Each city was ſeduced into a ſeperate intereſt; the union was diſſolved. Some of the cities fell under the tyranny of Macedonian garriſons; others under that of uſurpers ſpringing out of their own confuſions. Shame and oppreſſion 'ere long awakened their love of liberty. A few cities re-united. Their example was followed by others, as opportunities were found of cutting off their tyrants. The league ſoon embraced almoſt the whole Peloponeſus. Macedon ſaw its progreſs; but was hindered by internal diſſentions from ſtopping it. All Greece caught the enthuſiaſm, and ſeemed ready to unite in one confederacy; when the jealouſy and envy in Sparta and Athens, of the riſing glory of the Achæans, threw a fatal damp on the enterprize. The dread of the Macedonian power induced the league to court the alliance of the Kings of Egypt and Syria; who, as ſucceſſors of Alexander, were rivals of the King of Macedon. This policy was defeated by Cleomenes, King of Sparta, who was led by his ambition to make an unprovoked attack on his neighbours the Achæans; and who, as an enemy to Macedon, had intereſt enough with the Egyptian and Syrian Princes to effect a breach of their engagements with the league. The Achæans were now reduced to the dilemma of ſubmitting to Cleomenes, or of ſupplicating the aid of Macedon, its former oppreſſor. The latter expedient was adopted. The conteſt of the Greeks always afforded a pleaſing opportunity to that powerful neighbour, of intermeddling in their affeirs. A Macedonian army quickly appeared: Cleomenes was vanquiſhed. The Achæans ſoon experienced, as often happens, that a victorious and powerful ally is but another name for a maſter. All that their moſt abject compliances could obtain from him, was a toleration of the exerciſe of their laws. Philip, who was now on the throne of Macedon, ſoon provoked, by his tyrannies, freſh combinations among the Greeks. The Achæans, though weakened by internal diſſentions, and by the revolt of Meſſene, one of its members, being joined by the Etolians and Athenians, erected the ſtandard of oppoſition. Finding themſelves, though thus ſupported, unequal to the undertaking, they once more had recourſe to the dangerous expedient of introducing the ſuccour of foreign arms. The Romans, to whom the invitation was made, eagerly embraced it. Philip was conquered: Macedon ſubdued. A new criſis enſued to the league. Diſſentions broke out among its members. Theſe the Romans foſtered. Callicretes and other popular leaders became mercenary inſtruments for inveigling their countrymen. The more effectually to nouriſh diſcord and diſorder, the Romans had, to the aſtoniſhment of thoſe who confided in their ſincerity, already proclaimed univerſal liberty * throughout Greece. With the ſame inſidious views, they now ſeduced the members from the league, by repreſenting to their pride, the violation it committed on their ſovereignty. By theſe arts, this union, the laſt hope of Greece, the laſt hope of ancient liberty, was torn into pieces; and ſuch imbecility and diſtraction introduced, that the arms of Rome found little difficulty in compleating the ruin which their arts had commenced. The Achæans were cut to pieces, and Achaia loaded with chains, under which it is groaning at this hour.

I have thought it not ſuperfluous to give the outlines of this important portion of hiſtory; both becauſe it teaches more than one leſſon; and becauſe, as a ſupplement to the outlines of the Achæan conſtitution, it emphatically illuſtrates the tendency of fœderal bodies, rather to anarchy among the members, than to tyranny in the head.

PUBLIUS.

* *This was but another name more ſpecious for the independence of the members on the fœderal head.*

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. PRINTER,

A CERTAIN farmer had been obliged, in a great hurry, to ſurround his field with a fence, in conſequence of ſome troubleſome, dangerous and deſtructive wild bulls, which for a time infeſted the country. On account of his youth, poverty and inexperience, with many other circumſtances, which in part excuſe him, this fence was inſecure, ill-contrived, and the laughing-ſtock of his neighbours. However, as he was a watchful and induſtrious man, with the bleſſing of Providence, he was happy enough to find it anſwer his purpoſe, till all thoſe animals he had feared were either ſhot down, made oxen of, or fairly ſcourged out of his borders. But it came to paſs, after this danger was over, and he thought he had nothing to do but to enjoy his farm, others ſoon aroſe. A pretty ſmart north-weſter happened to blow, which was not uncommon in his part of the country, part of his fence was blown down. He no ſooner heard of this, than he ſent a number of his ſervants to repair it, to put it in good order, and to make it ſtand firm, like his neighbours; ſo that they ſhould no longer ſneer at him for an ignorant blockhead.---His ſervants ſoon found the poſts and rails entirely rotten and disjointed; that it had at firſt been put together in the moſt clumſy manner; and the whole was every moment in danger of falling down, or of blowing away. After ſome ſearch, they unexpectedly found that excellent materials might eaſily be obtained to make an entire new fence around the whole farm, to the evident advantage of the owner. Two of theſe ſervants, however, oppoſed the deſign; becauſe, they ſaid, their maſter had only ordered them to repair the fence. They accordingly made uſe of every means to induce their fellows to go back, or only to prop up the old a little; and at length ſet the example, and took leg-bail themſelves.------Hear the event!---Their example took effect---the next wind blew down a larger portion of the encloſure---the wild bulls returned---cattle entered the farm---the grain was all deſtroyed------and the hope of the huſbandman was no more.

Let no man ſuppoſe the conduct of the ſeceding Delegates, from this ſtate to the Convention, exactly deſignated by the above ſervants; but the queſtion ſimply is---Whether did thoſe ſervants act the part of faithful, worthy and truſty men?

A COUNTRYMAN.

NEW-YORK, *March* 1.

Accounts from St. John (N. B.) from January 18, to February 1, ſay:---"This morning arrived the ſloop Lucy, Captain Knapp, in 11 days from Boſton, and has brought papers to the 5th inſtant.

"Wedneſday night laſt, about 12 o'clock, we had a ſevere gale from S. E. quarter, accompanied with rain; it blew with ſuch violence for ſome time, that nothing ſcarce could withſtand its fury. We are, however, happy to hear, that no material damage has been done, excepting a ſmall ſchooner lying at Randolph's wharf had ſome of her lower works ſtove in, which occaſioned her filling with water, and her cargo, conſiſting of flour, rye, buckwheat and Indian meal, &c. &c. conſiderably damaged."

March 3. At a meeting of a number of the freeholders and inhabitants of town of Kingſton, on Thurſday, the 14th of February, 1788, John Addiſon, Eſquire, in the chair, the queſtion was put, after much debate, "whether they approved of the propoſed conſtitution for the United States," when it was unanimouſly diſapproved of.

Reſolved, That Johannis Snyder, Dirck Wynkoop, and John Addiſon, Eſquires, be a committee, to meet in a general county committee of the different towns and precincts of the county of Ulſter, to deliberate on the above conſtitution, and alſo to nominate and agree upon proper delegates for the enſuing ſtate convention.

Reſolved, That Dirck Wynkoop and John Addiſon, Eſquires, be held up, in county committee, as the choice of the people of the town of Kingſton, for delegates in the ſaid convention.

The above-mentioned committee, conſiſting of Johannis Snyder, Dirck Wynkoop, and John Addiſon, Eſquires, thereupon ſent a circular letter to the juſtices, and ſupervisors of the counties, informing them of the aforeſaid reſolutions, and requeſting, that their reſpective towns would chooſe committees, to meet a general county committee, on the 28th day of February, 1788, for the purpoſe mentioned in the reſolutions of the town of Kingſton; which letter was concluded with the following patriotic and ſpirited remark: "In a buſineſs of ſuch importance to the liberty and property of a free and independent people, we truſt that a ſpirit of alacrity, firmneſs, and unanimity, will mark the conduct and deliberations of the county of Ulſter."

Further particulars of the New-Hampſhire Convention, from the Maſſachuſetts Centinel.

In order to give time to thoſe Delegates in the Convention of New-Hampſhire, who were inſtructed to vote againſt the conſtitution, to return home, and get their inſtructions taken off, that honorable body, on Friday, the 22d February adjourned, to meet at Concord, in that ſtate, on the third Wedneſday in June next. No other queſtion was taken. This being the truth, to endeavour, by the publication of a contrary report, wickedly to deceive the public, argues a depravity of mind, which, until the days of anti-fœderaliſm, was unknown in the world; and inſtead of calling forth the ſympathy of the public for the misfortune of erroneous judgment, will induce them to wiſh, and to endeavour, that the ſphere of circulation of a paper thus employed, narrow as it is, may yet be contracted.

No one circumſtance attending the diſcuſſion of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution has demonſtrated its ſuperior excellence and perfection more than the meaſure of adjournment, adopted by the convention of New-Hampſhire, on Friday the 22d ult. if we conſider the ſituation of affairs there reſpecting it. Almoſt the whole of that ſtate is inland, and a great part of it remote from the regular channels of information---by far the greater part of the people had not ſeen it, and received their information from factious demagogues and popularity-ſeekers, who had rode through the back part of the ſtate, inflaming and prejudicing the people's minds againſt it. While under this infatuation, they choſe delegates to meet in convention, and bound them by INSTRUCTIONS to vote againſt it---and no delegate would have conſented to have acted under ſuch inſtructions, unleſs his ſentiments on the ſubject were in uniſon with thoſe of his conſtituents. This being the caſe, on the meeting of the Convention, a majority, all of whom were from the remote parts of the ſtate, were found oppoſed to the adoption of the conſtitution. It was however diſcuſſed for ſeveral days, and ſuch lights thrown on the ſubject, and ſo many objections obviated, as induced many, thus inſtructed, and who had conſidered the conſtitution as dangerous, to change their ſentiments. But theſe conſidering their inſtructions *ſacred*, could not, on conviction, vote for it, and their *conſciences* forbade their voting againſt it. What was now the alternative? Either to reject the conſtitution (which they certainly would have done, had their opinions of it continued the ſame) or for thoſe thus convinced, (who with thoſe originally in favour of it made a conſiderable majority) to return home to their conſtituents---acquaint them of the conviction that had ariſen in their minds, and of the arguments which produced it---and to prevail on them to annul the inſtructions, which bound them to act contrary to their opinions. The latter was thought the moſt proper; and therefore the convention adjourned to a diſtant day, to give time for the circulation in every part of the ſtate of the information and arguments, which had thus proved convincing to the members of the convention---and as the conventions of ſeveral of the ſtates are not to meet until June, no delay it was thought would ariſe from adjourning to the third Wedneſday of that month, which was agreed to by a conſiderable majority.---From this ſtatement, we may venture to aſſert that the cauſe of fœderaliſm, in New-Hampſhire, will not ſuffer a diminution; and that their Pillar of the Fœderal Edifice, *though it now reſteth, will moſt aſſuredly riſe.*

Extract of a letter, dated Exeter, (New-Hampſhire) Feb. 22, 1788.

After the repeated aſſurances I have given you, of the favorable reception of the new Conſtitution, and the fair proſpect of its adoption by a large majority of our Convention, you will be greatly ſuprized, when I inform you that they have this day adjourned, without taking the final queſtion.

"Unbounded confidence of ſucceſs, in any undertaking, as it rejects the neceſſary precaution, and ſlackens exertion, always endangers the object.

"So confident were we of the prevailing voice in favor of the Conſtitution, that no pains were taken to counteract the intrigues of a few notoriouſly vile characters, who were too ſucceſsful in the dark and dirty buſineſs of ſeducing a great number of the interior towns, by falſe repreſentations, to fetter their delegates with poſitive inſtructions to vote, in all events, againſt the Conſtitution.

"After diſcuſſing the ſubject ſeven or eight days, and finding many of the members, who were inſtructed to the contrary, convinced of the expediency and neceſſity of adopting the plan, and deſirous to conſult their conſtituents, the Convention agreed to adjourn to June next; when I have no doubt the ratification will take place."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *March* 5.

A company of men, in the ſtate of New-York, have, in violation of the conſtitution, and to evade the exiſting laws, taken a leaſe of the Mohawk Indians, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for 12,000,000 acres of land, at the annual rent of 1,250l. The matter has been canvaſſed before the legiſlature, who have deemed the procedure illegal, and the leſſees not entitled to any emolument accruing from it.---They conſider it to all intents and purpoſes a purchaſe, which their laws forbid.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham township, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

CARLISLE, *February 27.*

By late accounts from the west we learn, that the superintendant of Indian affairs has sent messengers to invite the chiefs of the Indian nations in the northern district to a general treaty, proposed to be held in May next, on the Muskingum river, by the superintendant and the governor of the western territory, in order to settle all matters of uneasiness between the United States and the Indian nations; and it is hoped, as the meeting was first proposed by the Indians, and agreed to by Congress, matters may be accommodated and the peace of the frontiers secured, an event much to be wished, as new settlements cannot with safety be made under the present dissatisfied state of the Indians,---whose minds have been kept uneasy and inflamed by the emissaries of a certain neighbouring power.

The following letter was received from a gentleman of waracity in Hager's town, by a person in this borough, dated 18th February.

"I have the pleasure of informing you that (in consequence of some exertions made by two gentlemen of our county, to stir up the minds of the common people against the new constitution, by misrepresenting several of the sections and clauses thereof to them,) we called a meeting of the inhabitants last Saturday, to have the matter fully investigated before them, and the subject clearly discussed, in order that no such artifices may be made use of in future, to prejudice the minds of the people against a plan, so evidently calculated to promote the general welfare of the union, and ensure domestic tranquility, liberty and happiness to ourselves and posterity. A numerous concourse of people of all ranks accordingly assembled at Mr. Beltzover's tavern. After some debates on the subject, a perfect unanimity reigned among all the people, not a dissenting voice was heard from adopting the constitution, and the word, "Federalist" rang throughout the whole assembly. It was unanimously resolved, and agreed to, that Messrs. Henry Shryock, Elie Williams, Henry Snavely and Jacob Young, (gentlemen truly of patriotic principles, and whose interest is not seperate from this country,) should be nominated and appointed a committee to frame advertisments, and have them sent to different parts of the county, in order to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants thereof at the Court-House, on the first day of March next, as well that a free and full investigation of the principles of said constitution may take place in the said meeting, as for the purposes of taking it into their consideration, and devising the most effectual means of electing such men at the ensuing election to represent them in Convention, on this most important occasion, as will prefer their country's good to any private self-interested views, and endeavour therein to promote the ratification of this so much admired form of government. It must reflect honour on the members that composed this assembly, that, though several of them (before the meeting) were opposed to the opinions of the more numerous part, yet the whole business was conducted with the utmost coolness, and social friendship on both sides; and, by these means, all considered themselves equally interested in the common welfare, and were brought to one way of thinking. I am really sorry that such cool and deliberate proceedings did not govern your meetings, when they had the same plan under their consideration; the Carlisle papers for some time past sufficiently evince the truth of this assertion, where scarce any thing has fallen from the pens of the different writers (a few only excepted) but such scurrilous language, and personal invective, as did not merit a place in any public paper, and were only calculated to inflame and irritate the minds of the contending parties, and run them to desperation, instead of working that harmony and amity that should be resorted to, and subsist between fellow citizens. Important subjects like this should be coolly and beliberately discussed: The advocates on either side should not fly into a rage of passion at the others, or abuse them for differing in political opinions from themselves; this is not the way to change men from any side of the question they may take, let it be ever so erroneous, for let it be remembered, that with politics, as with religion, many different opinions are strenuously maintained on the same point, and if recourse is had, by the opponents on either side, to personal invectives or abuse, it only makes the others become more inflexible, and hardens them in their opinions, no matter how absurd.---I intend to transmit you a full account of the proceedings of the second and more general meeting, as soon as opportunity will serve after their sitting."

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12.*

A Correspondent remarks, that the present conduct of the most respectable persons in the opposition to the new government in Pennsylvania must be attended with the best effects. They seem disposed to acquiesce in the adoption of the Federal Constitution since the State Convention, the last and the present Legislature, and the Supreme Executive Council have all approved of it, and they say that they now see that any amendments which may be found necessary can be provided for by the first Federal Legislature, who will be the representatives of the state governments in one branch, and of the people at large in the other.

We are informed from the best authority, that twenty of the Massachusetts minority were actually in arms in the year 1787, under DANIEL SHAYS, and that near eighty more of that minority were decided friends to his cause. It matters not to us whether that alarming disturbance was *ill* or *well* founded, but it must be very clear to every considerate man, that an attachment to an opposition against the government of Massachusetts is a very improper ground of opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution.---It is also very certain, that the remaining attachments to Great-Britain, in the northern parts of Massachusetts, and the influence of secret emissaries from the province of Canada, have had a very considerable effect. We wish however to do justice to the manly conduct of the members of the minority themselves, while we lament the effects of these baneful causes among their constituents.---Even they, we believe, are more deluded than dishoneft. The adoption of the government will put an end to these pernicious practices of the enemies of our peace, liberty and safety.

The case of the New-Hampshire Convention is very honorable to the American character. From want of opportunity to acquire due information, their constituents had instructed them to vote against the adoption; but on finding that the number, *bound up*, was so great that the question would be carried by a small majority, two thirds of the body determined to give their constituents an opportunity of forming a more just opinion, and of unraveling the deceptions that had been practised upon them.

We hear that some of the zealous opposers of the constitution in this state have circulated copies of the reasons of dissent of our minority, even into the western country of Georgia, where, it seems, however, no converts were made; for the Convention of that state adopted the constitution *unanimously*. This anti-federal committee of correspondence must have *raised* and *expended* the £2000 mentioned by Tom Peep. Time, it seems, still continues to be the great discloser of facts.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Chevalier de la Luzerne, lately read in the General Assembly of this state.

SIR, *Paris,*

I HAVE received the act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the letter you have honored me with, from which I learn that that state has condescended to give my name to one of its newly erected counties. It is impossible for me to explain the grateful sense I have of this distinguished favor. Having the advantage of a long residence in Pennsylvania, I have been witness to all the acts of patriotism and valour performed in that state, and which have so much contributed to the American independence,

I have had the further advantage of a personal knowledge of the different members of your government, and the opportunity of judging with what wisdom, prudence and firmness they have succeeded in establishing one of the best governments in the world.

Lastly, Sir, my long residence, my inclination, and the honor just conferred on me, are the ties which bind me inviolably to the state of Pennsylvania.

Be pleased, Sir, to assure the illustrious body you preside over, of my veneration and respect; and permit me to renew the assurances of the attachment with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant.

The Hon. the Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

On Monday the 3d inst. and on Tuesday the 4th, was held the Quarterly Examination of the YOUNG LADIES belonging to Mr. POOR's Academy in Arch-street. The *visitors* present, and also a large number of respectable spectators, were much pleased with the proficiency made in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.---All of which were fully illustrative of the rising and promising genius of the SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES, and evidently bespeak the attention and abilities of the PRINCIPAL and his ASSISTANT.---After the Examination, an affectionate and elegant address was delivered to the young ladies and instructors, by the Reverend JOSEPH PILLMORE, the whole being closed by a suitably adapted prayer in behalf of this and all other institutions of useful learning, by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS.---A correspondent observes, it must afford peculiar satisfaction to every reflecting mind, to notice the gradual establishment of such schools and seminaries, patronized by the virtuous and religious of every denomination, wherein our YOUNG and BLOOMING FAIR may reap those pleasing literary advantages, which have by *cruel* custom, been denied *them* by far too long.

Extract of a letter from Lewes, March 1.

"We have, by a pilot boat that came from Cape May yesterday, received information, that three brigs, belonging to Wilmington, that went to New-York some time ago, arrived at Cape May on Thursday last, and a sloop, Capt. Gamble, belonging to Philadelphia, arrived there at the same time, from Egg-Harbour, where he put in some time ago. A brig also arrived in our road from Barbadoes, consigned to Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, commanded by Capt. Jones; she put into Martha's Vineyard, where she was cut by the ice, but not damaged much."

On Sunday last, the Friends meeting house at Bradford, Chester county, was consumed by a spark from the chimney. The people were assembling to meeting, and discovered it immediately, but for want of a ladder were obliged to be useless spectators of the conflagration.

On Thursday last Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLT, relict of the late Mr. *John Holt*, Printer to the state of New-York, expired in this city, in the 61st year of her age; and on Thursday her remains were decently interred in Christ church burial ground, attended by a large concourse of very respectable citizens.

This venerable good lady was a native of Virginia, and sister to the late *William Hunter*, Esq; of Williamsburg, Postmaster-general for the southern department of North-America, a few years previous to the revolution.

Under a most painful and afflicting indisposition, she exhibited a lively example of christian fortitude and resignation. She was endowed with a most excellent understanding, and possessed every virtue which could adorn or add dignity to the sex. She has left a numerous train of friends and relatives to bewail her death.

On Wednesday evening a lad, son to captain William Keith, of this city, sliding on the river, slipped into an air hole, was soon carried away by the tide and drowned: his body has not yet been found, and will probably not be discovered till after the ice is destroyed.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

Gentlemen,

A WRITER in your last paper, under the signature of MODESTUS, has delineated the characteristics of the man whom the United States should elect for their first President under the new constitution. I find he is spoken of

As disinterested---and therefore it is certain that he will not fleece us.

As having voluntarily laid down his former powers---and therefore that he will not abuse those he may receive hereafter.

As having no son---and therefore not exposing us to the danger of an hereditary successor.

As being of a most amiable temper---and therefore that he will not be vindictive or persecuting.

The beloved character alluded to certainly answers this description, and possesses the other necessary qualities mentioned by *Modestus*, and many more of less importance. His character, in short, IS A TISSUE OF VIRTUES, and as there are some of our countrymen who doubt the safety of the proposed government, it is happy for us that we have such an approved and faithful citizen to employ in the experiment.

PHILADELPHUS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his house, near the New Market, in Second-street,

COPPER in sheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig brass, seven-eighths Irish linen, London shalloons, callimancoes, crown glass eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, sail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Also a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, registered according to law, he is used to wait on gentlemen, and at table. §

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;

Chocolate by the box or less quantity,

A few kegs of fresh Raisins,

Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,

Spices--And divers other Groceries, as usual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-street, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-street.

Philadelphia, Third Month 7th, 1788. ‡

Chester, March 6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, situated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Chester county, about one mile and an half distant from the town of Chester and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furnished with two pair of stones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for vessels capable of carrying 900 bushels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greatest facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premises, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and stables, with every other necessary building, a dwelling-house and shop for a cooper; possession will be given about the first of April next. Any person inclining to rent the same, is desired to apply to the subscriber, on the premises. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the said state, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable Jacob Rush, Esquire, justices of the said courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of February last, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at Norristown, for the county of Montgomery, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of March next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners, escheaters and constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Also all they, who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Norristown, the 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788, and in the twelfth year of American independence. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788,

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the sign of the Washington, on the Southampton road, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, a Plantation, situate in Moreland township, and county of Philadelphia, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boutcher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of John Boutcher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

ANEW two story Brick House, well finished, a good stable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleasantly situated in the town of Newark, New-Castle county, suitable for a store and keeping boarders. Also to be rented with or without the said house, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently situated to the said house. Immediate possession will be given and the terms made known by the subscriber, near the premises.

March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the sign of the Millstone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and some meadow; there is on said premises a good Log house, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent springs near the door. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. ‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d instant,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Buckingham township, Bucks county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the city to Easton, Durham, &c. and on the road leading from Newtown to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. there are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, with 3 rooms on the first floor, and 4 on the second, a good stone kitchen adjoining, with a well of good water at the door and a pump in the same, a good stone barn and other buildings convenient for public business, it having been long accustomed as a tavern, likewise a sufficiency of meadow, orchard and woodland. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

March 7, 1788. † ZENAS FELL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the subscriber's meadow, in Moyamensing township, on or about the 13th of February last, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, living in Second-street, below Christian-street, in the District of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ BENJAMIN HUGHS.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Flowertown, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, speaks Dutch and English, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, brownish hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown sailor jacket, an ash-coloured coating short under jacket, double breasted, with white metal buttons on it and trowsers of the same, a pair of half-thick woollen stockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-skin shoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two shirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other persons to harbour or to keep him the said apprentice; whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY HENRITZY.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, a negroe girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a striped lincey short gown and petticoat of the same, a led coloured bear-skin cloth cloak, a good sattin bonnet new done up, and a pair of neats leather shoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wrist, and is very near sighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any person that will take up said negroe, and bring her to the subscriber, or secure her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

¶ ISAAC FISH.

RUN away, on the 10th instant, from the subscriber, living in Wright's-town township, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, straight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting shirt, and blue cloth trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that his master gets him again, shall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. ‡ THOMAS ATKINSON.

Evesham township, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fustian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowsers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarse cloth of a light colour, two pair of stockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM SHARP.

TO BE SOLD,
Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ctiM TENCH COXE,

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

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THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-ſtreet, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet,

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On the CONSTITUTION propoſed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.

Containing----The Speeches of Thomas M'Kean and James Wilſon, Eſquires. In which they have *unfolded* the principles of *Free Governments; demonſtrated* the ſuperior advantages *of this Conſtitution;* and *anſwered every Objection* hitherto ſuggeſted.

Philadelphia, SOLD by *T. Seddon,* in Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Pennſylvania---At *New-York,* by Meſſrs. *Berry & Rogers,* Meſſrs. *S. & J. Louden,* Mr. *Hodge*---At *Baltimore,* by Mr. *Clarke*---At *Richmond,* by Mr. *A. Davis,* and by the principal Bookſellers in the United States.

*** Subſcribers to the Debates of the General Aſſembly will be furniſhed with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3*s*9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his moſt grateful acknowledgments. February 16, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. CLYMER, near Province-Iſland, on the Lower Ferry road, on the ſecond of February, a black HORSE, has no particular marks, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GEORGE BRUNNELL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting houſe, and two miles from Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that ſeparates Towamenſing from North-Wales, eaſtward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, ſouthward by the eſtate of Humphry Jones, deceaſed, and weſtward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful ſpring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, ſufficient for a griſt or ſaw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the uſe of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenantable log houſe, barracks and ſtables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Perſons inclined to purchaſe may view the premiſes on or before the day of ſale. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with intereſt one year after the ſale, and the other half with intereſt twelve months afterwards) when poſſeſſion will be given. The ſale will be held on the premiſes, or at Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, as may be judged beſt on the day of ſale, when attendance will be given, by † PHILIP & THOMAS KINSEY.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on ſaid tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a large ſtone-barn, with convenient ſtabling for horſes and cattle. Alſo a griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, capable of a great deal of buſineſs, as Perkioming creek (the ſtream by which it is turned) is ſufficient to grind in the drieſt ſeaſons; is well ſituated for country-griſt, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at moſt times, be readily commanded. If not then ſold, it will be to let. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Young, deceaſed, late of Moyamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamenſing, for payment. § February 14, 1788.

JACOB YOUNG,)
PETER YOUNG,) Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next,
(If not Sold before by private Sale)

THAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel townſhip, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the ſame quantity more may be made. There are on the premiſes a ſquare log houſe, frame barn, milk, and other out houſes, a good bearing orchard, a valuable ſpring near the door, alſo an excellent mill ſeat, on a conſtant ſtream of water, which paſſes through the center of the meadow land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premiſes, or THOMAS MILLER, at Mahlon Hutchinſon's in Second near Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia. *

February 19, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

Salem, New-Jerſey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on Wedneſday, the ſixth inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and ſays he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame in five weeks from the date hereof, by § JOHN COPE, Goaler.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the ſolicitation of ſeveral Gentlemen, is delightfully ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intoſh, in Weſtmoreland county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and at the ancient ſettlement formerly called Logſtown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extenſive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extenſive view of the river; the ſoil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is ſuperior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all ſeaſons much deeper at this place, and where proviſions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furniſhed. It is on the great communication or route from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the Muſkingum, Miami and Kentucky ſettlements; as well as the Ilinois, Miſſiſippi, &c. and will probably become the new county ſeat: The great emigrations to the weſtern country render it a very deſirable ſpot, and afford a flattering proſpect of its ſpeedy eſtabliſhment. The ſtreets are ſpacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Waſhington, Hancock and Clinton-ſtreets, which are 99 feet; the ſquares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes-- five ſquares, or 100 lots, as diſtinguiſhed in the plan, will be veſted in truſtees for public uſe, and to accommodate ſchools and religious ſocieties of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the ſettlement, they will be ſold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchaſe----Thoſe who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the ſuperintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hieſter, Matthew Clarkſon and Richard Bache, Eſquires, on or before the firſt of May next; after which, on application, indiſputable titles in fee ſimple, agreeebly to the ſaid appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchaſers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots ſold, and the plan of the town to be ſeen a the houſe of Mr. Levy Hollingſworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heiſter, Reading; John Hubley, Eſq; Lancaſter; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Iſaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town. ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army paſſed though Logſtown, ſituated ſeventeen and a half miles fifty ſeven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the laſt war, for the great trade carried on there by the Engliſh and French; but its inhabitants, Shawaneſe and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low ſteep ridge; on the ſummit of which, near the declivity, ſtood the upper town, commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect over the lower, and quite acroſs the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majeſtic eaſy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logſtown we paſſed through a fine country, &c."

*** Thoſe who are deſirous of further information reſpecting the ſoil and ſituation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkſon, Eſquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Weſtern country.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of
David and Matthew Duncan
Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct3m.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are miſſing. The Gentlemen who have them in poſſeſſion will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, Vol. 2d.
M. Quere's Elements of Chemiſtry, Vol. 1ſt.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1ſt Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

THE ſubſcriber, living in Path Valley, Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, has for ſale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and ſeventy-eight acres in the valley aforeſaid, being the place at preſent occupied by him; ſituate upon the weſt branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the ſtate road, 100 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling houſe, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works compleat, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country cuſtom and of merchant work, a ſaw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing ſtreams; and an orchard, conſiſting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and ſeventy acres joining the aforeſaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good ſeat upon the creek aforeſaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good ſeat for a furnace, upon a conſtant lime-ſtone ſpring.

One hundred and fifty acres, ſituate 5 miles good road from the laſt deſcribed tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of ſuperior quality; the two laſt deſcribed tracts contain every natural conveniency for carrying on the iron buſineſs to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both ſides of the ſtate road, at the eaſt ſide of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glade ſettlement, known by the name of Jolly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a ſtate for cultivation, has a good mill ſeat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the firſt quality, and is a good ſtand for a houſe of public entertainment. Clear patents and indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſers, and time given for part of the purchaſe money, by † WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Muſſer, of Lancaſter, can give a particular deſcription of the quality and value of the laſt deſcribed tract.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, ſituate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good ſtand for a ſtore, or for a tradeſman that works in the houſe; there are four good rooms on each of the two firſt floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them ceieled, with a good cellar under it, alſo a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it ſtands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Alſo to be ſold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a ſtable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. If not ſold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of April next. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. §

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt mill and ſaw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt mill and ſaw mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſquire, and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter County, ſeven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December laſt, having been in the neighbourhood moſt part of laſt ſummer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM INGRAM.

February 14, 1788. †

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE,

A MIDDLE aged perſon, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having ſerved near 10 years in one of the firſt wholeſale houſes in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3016.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1788.

To the Honourable the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

A PETITION having been preſented to your honorable body, reſpecting the act of November 27th 1779, which in open violation of the conſtitution of this commonwealth,, and the moſt ſacred principles of juſtice, hath deſtroyed the CHARTER of "the COLLEGE, ACADEMY and CHARITABLE SCHOOL of Philadelphia," and diſſeized its members of their *rights* and *freeholds;* it has been thought neceſſary to accompany the ſaid PETITION with a brief view of the ſubſtance of the many *petitions*, *memorials* and *remonſtrances*, which have been delivered as well by the *deprived truſtees*, as by the *provoſt* of that ſeminary, and of the proceedings of aſſembly had thereon; in order that this houſe may be more ſpeedily enabled to determine concerning the ſaid ACT OF ASSEMBLY, which for more than eight years paſt hath ſtood as a *monument* of *reproach* to the *laws* and *juſtice* of a great commonwealth.

If ever any *civil conſtitutions* among mankind, merited a ſingular applauſe for more than ordinary attention to the perpetual preſervation of *religious* as well as *civil* LIBERTY, that applauſe is juſtly due to the framers of the *old* as well as the *new* conſtitution of Pennſylvania. But, if particular ſocieties of men cannot make proviſion for the education of their own children, and ſuch others as may be freely committed to their care; if the *donations* and *bequeſts* of pious and *charitable* perſons, who approve their deſign, are not to be HELD SACRED; if they can be *deprived*, or robbed, not only of ſuch donations but likewiſe of their *own* private contributions and eſtates; and if the education of their children and all the proviſions which they have made for that great and laudable purpoſe, canbe taken out of their own hands, and given to the STATE, or to a party in the STATE —then all other *religious* or *civil liberty* is but an *empty name!* For the education of our own children, under ſuch regulations and proviſions as the laws and conſtitutions of our country, (unfettered by *ſtate eſtabliſhments*) direct and allow, is certainly the moſt eſſential part of *liberty;* and which no FREEMAN can be deprived of, without ſome forfeiture or ſurrender, to be judged and determined upon according to the laws of the land.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, directs the legiſlature to *nurſe and encourage* SEMINARIES OF LEARNING, but not to *deſtroy* them; and if they FOUND or ENDOW any *new* SCHOOLS or SEMINARIES, they are expreſsly prohibited, in the 45th ſection of the conſtitution, from violating or even touching the rights or eſtates of any *former* ſeminaries, or foundations, *religious*, *literary* or *charitable!* On the contrary, they are to encourage and protect all ſuch inſtitutions, in the enjoyment of their former rights franchiſes and eſtates.

44th and 45th Sect. of the conſtitution—"A ſchool, or "ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county by the legiſla- "ture, for the convenient inſtruction of youth—laws for "the diſcouragement of vice and immorality, ſhall be "made"—But, in the execution of this great truſt and duty of the legiſlature, it is expreſsly provided and enjoined—

That "*all* RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, *or bodies of men here-* "*tofore* UNITED OR INCORPORATED for *the advancement of* "RELIGION *and* LEARNING, *and other* PIOUS *and* CHARITA- "BLE *purpoſes, ſhall be* ENCOURAGED *and* PROTECTED *in the* "*enjoyment of the* PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES *and* ESTATES, "*which they were accuſtomed to enjoy, or could of right have en-* "*joyed, under the* LAWS *and former* CONSTITUTION *of this* "*ſtate.*"

It was apprehended that, in making thoſe proviſions for the inſtruction of youth, ſome party or another in the legiſlature, or perhaps all parties as they might have the aſcendent, would in future ſtrive to engroſs an undue ſhare in the government of thoſe *public* inſtitutions, with a view to perpetuate themſelves in power. In the caſe of the COLLEGE of *Philadelphia*, it had been ſuſpected for ſome time that one party, or rather one or two ambitious men of that party (whoſe names will afterwards appear) although the FUNDS of the *college* were entirely of *private creation*, and thoſe men had never contributed towards them, but had long endeavoured to injure or prevent their growth —I ſay it had been ſuſpected, that if ever theſe men ſhould come into power, they would not heſitate, either wholly to deſtroy thoſe *funds*, or arbitrarily ſeize them (as afterwards happened) to their own uſe.

At a meeting therefore of the clergy of all denominations in the city of Philadelphia, the foregoing clauſe in the conſtitution was drawn up, and, being ſubſcribed by the whole body, was delivered to the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN preſident of the *Convention*, who engaged to have it inſerted, as it now ſtands, in the conſtitution or frame of government. This was intended for the mutual ſecurity of all ſides, in reſpect to their former *literary*, *religious* and *charitable* inſtitutions; depending (although alas! in vain with reſpect to the college of Philadelphia) that the conſtitution of the ſtate (being the SUPREME LAW of the land, and PARAMOUNT to all *legiſlative* and *derived* authority) would be found a barrier too ſtrong for any party to break over!

Before I proceed to give a view of the means made uſe of in this arbitrary and oppreſſive work, it may be proper to ſtate a few things concerning the *foundation* of *colleges* in general.

Colleges being intended, among other purpoſes, to inſtruct, educate and train perſons for the *work of the miniſtry*, have always been conſidered as of a *religious nature*. And in *law*, HE is the FOUNDER of a *college* or *hoſpital*, who firſt erects and endows it, by giving it *lands* and *poſſeſſions*, for the ſupport of his *charity*, and not HE who makes it a *corporation;* and therefore *dotation* is as requiſite as *building* a houſe in order to conſtitute a *founder*; and even before a houſe is built, or a charter of incorporation, if ſomething is given and its political ſtate formed, it is a *college in reputation*; and the declared deſign of the *founder*, and the *orders* and *ſtatutes* which he makes for its future government, are its *abſolute laws*, "the Goodly and worthy will "of the *givers* (*i. e.* the founders) being always to be ob- "ſerved, performed, and religiouſly executed."—Coke 8 Rep.

If the KING (or STATE) and a *common perſon*, give lands and poſſeſſions for founding a college, at one and the ſame time, the king by reaſon of his eminence and high prerogative in law, ſhall be deemed the founder, and alſo becauſe a foundation can be but one entire thing; but if a common perſon founds a college, though but with ſmall poſſeſſions, and the king afterwards endows it with greater revenues, yet the common perſon ſhall be taken to be the founder and not the king"—and therefore, if a ſchool or college be founded by *private perſons*, and the ſtate afterwards endows it with revenues or grants of lands, &c. the ſtate cannot *change*, *alter* or *abridge* any of the *laws*, *rules*, *orders* or *privileges* of the FOUNDERS, but the benefaction of the ſtate muſt be applied and uſed agreeably to thoſe rules, &c. Much leſs then could the ſtate, under colour of ſuch endowment, *diſſeize the founders of their whole franchiſes and eſtates, take the ſame into it's own management*, and, diſſolving the *former* body, create a *new* one upon its ruins!

Colleges and other like *corporations* are therefore of two ſorts, one conſtituted for public government, and endowed by the public, not ſubject to any *founder* or *viſitor*, or particular [local] *ſtatutes*, but to the general and common laws of the realm; as by them they have their maintenance and ſupport. But other ſort of corporations, which are conſtituted by *private perſons* and for charities ſpecified in the act of foundation, are called *private corporatians*, wholly ſubject to the *rules*, *ſtatutes* and *ordinances* of the FOUNDERS, and the *viſitors* whom they appoint, and to no others. Patronage, viſitation and government ariſe from the FOUNDER'S *Will and Laws*; and the determinations of the *governors* and *viſitors*, or private corporation, of his appointment, are examinable in no other court whatſoever. For ſays Lord Chief Juſtice HOLT, in the caſe of Exeter college, Oxford, on an ejectment for the rectory or provoſt's houſe, where the defendent held under the *founder*'s laws, and the plaintiff brought an action in the king's bench.—"This college is a *private corporation*; the FOUND- "ER having declared the BISHOP *viſitor*, the juſtice of "his proceedings are examinable in no other court." But the other three judges ruling it—"that the king's "bench could examine into and controul the proceedings "of the viſitor, who muſt not be arbitrary," a writ of error was brought in parliament, the judgment reverſed and the law declared to be according to Lord Chief Juſtice Holt; where we may obſerve (as we paſs, the injuſtice of that part of the *act* for ſetting aſide the college charter, which (*ex poſt facto*) directed and authoriſed two juſtices of the peace of the city or county, without any trial by jury, in a ſummary way to eject the PROVOST of *Philadelphia* college from his *houſe* and freehold, by iſſuing a writ of poſſeſſion to the ſheriff of the country, in the ſame manner as they are authoriſed to do by an act of Aſſembly for the ſale of goods diſtrained for rent; although the provoſt could only be deprived of his freehold by the vote of at leaſt thirteen of the truſtees choſen according to their *charter*.

The *College* of Philadelphia was a private corporation ſimilar to Exeter College in Oxford; it had its foundation in the year 1749, from propoſals made and publiſhed by that great friend of learning Dr. FRANKLIN, with whom were aſſociated the following gentlemen, James Logan, Thomas Lawrence, William Allen, John Inglis, Tench Francis, William Maſters, Lloyd Zachary, Samuel M'Call, jun. Joſeph Turner, Thomas Leech, William Shippen, Robert Strettel, Philip Syng, Charles Willing, Phineas Bond, Richard Peters, Abraham Taylor, Thomas Bond, Thomas Hopkinſon, William Plumſted, Joſhua Maddox, Thomas White, and William Coleman, twenty-four in the whole; and their chief *funds* were their own *private ſubſcriptions* for a number of years, aided by the voluntary benevolence of many of their fellow citizens. In was firſt ſtiled an academy; and before it had a charter, was governed by certain *fundamental conſtitutions* agreed upon by the gentlemen above named, as a *voluntary ſociety of founders*.

Theſe conſtitutions were not altered by the CHARTERS which were afterwards obtained upon the petitions of *thoſe founders*, but ſtand in their books, and before their *firſt* CHARTER, as *fundamental laws*, the chief of which were the following, viz.

"1. In carrying on this good and pious undertaking, "they ſhall not for any ſervices performed by them as "Truſtees, claim or receive any *reward* or *compenſation*, "and their number ſhall always continue and never ex- "ceed twenty four.

"2. When any truſtee ſhall remove far from the city of "Philadelphia, reſide beyond ſea, or die, the remaining "truſtees, with all convenient ſpeed, ſhall elect another "reſiding in or near the city." This part was afterwards explained and inſerted in their charter, ſo as to limit the reſidence of every truſtee to the (then) province, and a diſtance not more than five miles from the city; which ſhews that the ſeminary was a *local* as well as *private foundation*, intended for the particular benefit of their own children and of the city of Philadelphia.

Another conſtitution made at their ſecond meeting, was to explain one of their original conſtitutions, which they found required too great a number of their body to *make a quorum* viz, July 27, 1749——agreed nem. con.

"That a majority of the truſtees met, that majority not "being leſs than *ſeven*, or on a *meeting of ſeven*, if they all "agree, ſhall have power to order and tranſact any buſi- "neſs relating to the academy, and its government, *except* "*the alteration of its conſtitutions*, or *making any contracts where-* "*by the public money may be expended.*

After agreeing upon theſe conſtitutions, and the branches of learning to be taught, the remaining ſtep which they had to take, in order to become REAL FOUNDERS, agreeable to the doctrine above laid down, was to make ſome immediate proviſion, at *their own expence*, and according to their ſeveral abilities, for *eſtabliſhing* FUNDS, which might be increaſed afterwards by the bounty of thoſe who might be inclined to favor their deſign. Wherefore, the day after ſettling the foregoing and other neceſſary conſtitutions, for the order and government of the ſeminary, namely November 14, 1749 (juſt thirty years before the fatal November 1779, which diſſeized them and their children and ſucceſſors, of all their rights) they ſubſcribed among themſelves above TWO THOUSAND *pounds*, to be raiſed in *five yearly* payments; declaring it to be for the following noble purpoſes, viz. "To ena- "ble themſelves and ſucceſſors to *begin*, promote, continue "and enlarge the uſeful, good and charitable deſign of "the ſeminary; humbly hoping through the favor of Al- "mighty God, and the bounty and patronage of pious "and well diſpoſed perſons, that it might be of great and "laſting benefit to the preſent and future riſing genera- "tions."

This conſtituted their *firſt donation* for a *beginning*, and it was ſigned by the *truſtees only*, as FOUNDERS; after which they proceeded to chuſe their officers, viz. Dr. Franklin, preſident, and William Coleman, Eſquire, treaſurer. In December following they purchaſed the houſe called the *new building* (now ſeized for the univerſity, ſo called) and borrowed *eight hundred pounds*, upon their *own joint bond*, to pay for the ſame, and the ſchools were opened in a private houſe, till this building could be fitted for the reception of their already numerous ſcholars. *Subſcription-papers* were ſoon afterwards opened, and benefactions ſolicited among their fellow citizens and ſtrangers of diſtinction, as occaſion offered.

Their FIRST CHARTER of incorporation was obtained July 13th, 1753; and on the 14th of May, 1755, a full and complete ADDITIONAL CHARTER was obtained, reciting and confirming the former in all its parts, and granting the neceſſary powers for inſtituting a college, or ſeminary of univerſal learning, with the uſual privileges of conferring degrees, &c.

Thoſe CHARTERS ſpeak for themſelves, and contain the moſt authentic proofs that the ſeminary was a *private corporation* "ſet up and maintained by the truſtees, as "FOUNDERS, at their own *private expence*, and by the "*donations* of many well diſpoſed perſons, as well for in- "ſtructing *youth* for REWARD, as *poor children* on CHARI- "TY;" thus declaring the TRUSTEES as FOUNDERS *at large*, to govern themſelves by their own LAWS, amenable or anſwerable to no foreign or other juriſdiction ſo far as their laws were reſtrained by the uſual limitation of not being in any wiſe "repugnant to the laws of the ſtate."

The expence of the ſeminary now encreaſing, by the addition of profeſſors and maſters in the different branches of *collegiate education*, and by the purchaſe of *libraries*, *mathematical inſtruments* and *philoſophical apparatus*, it became at length neceſſary to ſet on foot collections in different parts of the world, to enable the *corporation* to eſtabliſh PERMANENT FUNDS, for proſecuting and compleating their deſign; as they had been left from the beginning to ſtruggle with every difficulty without receiving, or expecting, the leaſt *public* or *legiſlative aſſiſtance*, within their own ſtate, for reaſons unneceſſary now to be given.

It was ſtill as a *private corporation* that they ſolicited and received the benefactions of the pious and well diſpoſed in diſtant countries; and the greateſt addition which they received to their funds was from the COLLECTIONS made in England, under the ſanction of a *national brief*, through the agency of the ſubſcriber, commiſſioned by the corporation for that purpoſe. He likewiſe made a *collection* in *South-Carolina*, and procured another to be made in *Jamaica*, through the agency of Dr. *John Morgan*, at that time a zealous and worthy profeſſor of the college.

The general amount of the monies raiſed from thoſe collections, which were begun in the year 1762, and occaſionally continued till 1773, was as follows, viz.

In Great-Britain about	£. 6970	ſterling value, about
- -	£. 10,000	Pennſyl. currency,
In Charleſton, South-Carolina, 1000 guineas, about	£. 1700	
Subſcriptions in Jamaica money paid -	£. 3132	
Unpaid about	£. 3000	
A grant of the manor of *Perkeſſie*, in Bucks county, upwards of 3000 acres From the honorable *Thomas Penn*, beſides many former liberal benefactions, about	£. 4500	Pennſyl. currency.
Sundry liberal collections in Philadelphia, about	£. 5000	

So that in a period of about twelve years previous to the revolution, there was certainly collected towards the *funds*, and the neceſſary buildings, repairs, &c. (chiefly by the agency of the ſubſcriber as *provoſt*) conſiderably more than TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS; & atthe ſame time he was inſtrumental in collecting in England for the uſe of the college of New-York, an equal ſum of about £. 6970 Ster. for which he received the thanks of that body as follows, viz.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Ap. 12, 1765.

"Dear Sir,

"I ought to aſk your pardon for omitting ſo long a "duty enjoined me, of returning you the thanks of the "*Governors* of *this college* for the many ſervices you have "done them with regard to the collection in England. "The obligations you have laid them under are various, "and they pray you to accept of their grateful acknow- "ledgements for your good advice and powerful aſſiſtance, "which they are convinced have been attended with the "beſt conſequences. Theſe they will always thankfully "remember, being Rev. Sir, your much obliged and o- "bedient ſervants,

"In name of the board of governors,

"MYLES COOPER, Preſident."

Rev. Dr. Smith, Provoſt of the college of Philadelphia.

On this occaſion I hope to be excuſed, if I add ſome further teſtimonies from ſundry of the greateſt and moſt unexceptionable characters, who aſſiſted and patronized the *collection* in England. They are extracted from originals yet remaining in my poſſeſſion—The firſt is

From the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to the Reverend Dr. Peters.

Lambeth, April 13, 1764.

"Good Mr. Peters,

"Although I have been a long time afflicted with the "gout, both in my hands and feet, ſo that till lately I "have not been able to write ſo much as my name, I can- "not let Dr. Smith go without ſending you a line by "him. Providence hath bleſſed our endeavours here, "for the benefit of his college, much beyond my expec- "tation, and indeed his abilities and diligence have been "the chief inſtruments of ſucceſs—Signed

"*Thomas Cantaur.*"

2. Revd. Dr. *Samuel Chandler* to Rev. Mr. *Peters*.

"Reverend and dear Sir,

"I hope our good friend Dr. SMITH will deliver this "ſafe and in good health into your hand, and that he will "find you entirely recovered in your health. The Doc-

" tor has been indefatigable in his endeavours to ſerve the Phila-
" delphia college, and greatly ſucceſsful. He well deſerves the
" ſincereſt thanks of all the *truſtees*, of the ſeveral *profeſſors* and
" *maſters*, all who wiſh well to the college; and and indeed, in
" general, of all the friends of *knowledge* and *learning*. I cannot
" help, farther re-commending him to the eſteem of all our
" common friends in Philadelphia, in that he hath not only ex-
" erted himſelf with unremitting zeal, in reference to the *col-*
" *lection*, but has ſhewn an honeſt and public concern for the fu-
ture peace and proſperity of the college.

" Signed, SAMUEL CHANDLER."

Old Jewry, London,
April 12th, 1764.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, March 3.

The hon. Mr. Lowndes, the antifœderal delegate in the legiſlature of South-Carolina, in the debate, Jan. 17th, on calling a Convention to ratify the propoſed conſtitution, ſpeaking of the 4th ſection, aſks, " In the firſt place, what reaſon was there for jealouſy in our negroe trade? Why confine it to a limited period, or, rather, why lay any reſtriction? There is a ſtroke aimed at the prohibition of our negroe trade by an ungenerous limitation of twenty years, and this under the ſpecious pretext of humanity. For his part, he thought this kind of traffic juſtifiable on the principles of religion, humanity and juſtice; for, certainly, to tranſlate a ſett of human beings from a bad country to a better was fulfilling every part of thoſe principles. But they do not like our ſlaves, becauſe they have none themſelves, and therefore want to exclude us from this great advantage. But ſhould the ſouthern ſtates allow of this, without the conſent of nine ſtates? He went on to obſerve, that without negroes the ſtate would degenerate into one of the moſt contemptible in the union, and cited an expreſſion that fell from Gen. Pinckney on a former debate, that while there remained one acre of ſwamp land in South-Carolina, he ſhould raiſe his voice againſt reſtricting the importation of negroes. Even in granting the importation for twenty years, care had been taken to make us pay for this indulgence, each negroe being liable on importation to pay a duty not exceeding ten dollars per head, and in addition to this were liable to a capitation tax." Mr. Lowndes concluded his remarks, by apologiſing for going into the merits of this new conſtitution, when it was to be ultimately decided on by another tribunal, but under ſtanding that he differed in opinion from his conſtituents, who were determined not to elect any perſon as a member in the Convention who was oppoſed to the propoſed plan of government, he ſhould not have had an opportunity of expreſſing thoſe ſentiments by which he has actuated---But if this conſtitution ſhould be ſanctioned by the people, it would have his hearty concurrence and ſupport. He was very much originally againſt a declaration of independency---he oppoſed the inſtallment law---but when they were received as laws, it became his duty to promote their due obſervance."

March 5. A gentleman in this town has received a letter from CHARLES LOGIE, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at Algiers, dated November 4, 1787, of which the following is the ſubſtance:-----After giving an account of his being obliged to confine himſelf to his own houſe above a year, on account of the plague, he obſerves, that notwithſtanding the unhappy ſituation the unhappy American captives are in, by being obliged to mix and work with the natives, of whom upwards of 300 have died of a day, yet only three out of twenty-two have been carried off by that diſtemper.---He mentions the death of Capt. Coffin, a brother of Capt. Shubael Coffin, after a lingering illneſs, on the 2d November, and that he had afforded him every aſſiſtance in his power, as well as to the captains of ſhips, and the American people in general there; and this, he ſays, not merely from the common motives of humanity, but from gratitude, he bearing in mind the many civilities he met with in Boſton, from a number of its reſpectable inhabitants, upwards of 20 years ago. Mr. Logie likewiſe ſays, that the cauſe of humanity would be greatly promoted by a ſubſcription for the relief of the unfortunate American ſufferers now in ſervitude there.

March 8. The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, the 1ſt inſt. paſſed an act, " *for ſubmitting the conſideration of the propoſed Federal Conſtitution to the freemen of that ſtate*"----who are to meet in their reſpective towns, in town-conventions, on the FOURTH MONDAY of March, (the 24th inſtant) when, after diſcuſſing it, they are to give their aſſent, or diſapprobation of it, by yeas and nays; which are to be ſealed up by the Town-Clerk, and forwarded to the General Aſſembly, at their meeting on the laſt Monday in March:---Proviſion was ſome time ſince made for the diſtribution of the Conſtitution.

We are happy in being able to aſſure the public, that the above paragraph is authentic---and that the legiſlatures of ALL the ſtates have now referred the propoſed conſtitution to the conſideration of THE PEOPLE; and that the mode adopted in Rhode-Iſland is, as we are aſſured, moſt likely to inſure the ratification of the conſtitution there. When we conſider that this ſyſtem has been readily adopted in SIX STATES---unanimouſly, or by reſpectable majorities---and been rejected by none, we have abundant reaſon to hope, that the time is not far diſtant, when the citizens of America, repreſented by one general and permanent government, will riſe to that dignity and importance among the nations of the world, as they are entitled to from their native genius---their extent of country---and from their being a free, united and virtuous people.

NEW-YORK, *March* 10.

In a letter received laſt night from Poughkeepſie, mention is made, " That the Aſſembly, who laſt year were ſo pettiſh and anxious to remove the legiſlature to a country town, have on Thurſday evinced their diſapprobation of their preſent ſituation, by almoſt unanimouſly voting to hold their next ſeſſion in the city of New-York: being not only convinced of the advantage of large cities for the accommodation of ſuch bodies, but more particularly to have the fuller information on matters reſpecting commerce, revenue, &c. &c. &c. The uſe of libraries, and other things, neceſſary for the purpoſe of ſtateſmen.

March 13. On the 27th ult. the " repreſentatives of the people called Quakers, in New-England, being met together in capacity of a meeting for ſufferings," preſented to the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland a petition and memorial, ſigned, in and on their behalf, by Thomas Arnold, clerk of the meeting, relative to the injurious and pernicious effects of their paper currency being a tender at par in payment for juſt debts, praying for a repeal of that act, and the one which makes void notes and book accounts, if not ſetteled in two years. On which the following reſolves paſſed the Aſſembly.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Feb.* 1788.

Reſolved, That this petition be and the ſame is hereby received, and the conſideration hereof is referred to the next ſeſſion of this aſſembly; and the ſecretary is directed forthwith to cauſe copies thereof to be printed, and one delivered to a deputy of each town, to be delivered to the town-clerks of the reſpective towns, in order that the ſenſe of the freemen at large may be taken upon the ſame.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

The manufacturing ſociety of this town have at length obtained two complete machines for carding and ſpinning cotton, one of which cards 40lb of cotton per day, and the other ſpins 50 threads at a time. We feel infinite pleaſure in communicating this agreeable intelligence to the public, and we have no doubt, that by application to the ſociety, private perſons or companies will be informed how they may be ſupplied with them. As they are of the greateſt conſequence to this country, we beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of gentlemen in every town in the ſtate joining to procure one of each. Five lads of 15 years of age, and a gril of 12, may tend four ſpinning and one carding machines, which will card and ſpin 12000lb. of cotton per annum. We truſt theſe acquiſitions will afford immediate employment to our ſtocking-weavers in Mulberry-ward and Germantown. This valuable branch, in which there are above eighty private looms, has been ſuſpended for want of cotton yarn. The duty on hoſiery is conſiderable, which will exceedingly favor the manufacture. It is neceſſary, however, that our ſupply of cotton be encreaſed. The planters of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, as wheat, tobacco and rice decline in price from the quantity, will, no doubt, apply to raiſing this raw material. The price of cotton at this time is from 2/8 to 3/ as in quality, by the large quantity.

It is with great pleaſure we learn, from a correſpondent, that the ingenious Artizan, who conſtructed THE CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES, though not the original inventor (being only the introducer) is likely to receive A PREMIUM from the Manufacturing Society, beſides a generous price for his machines; and that it is highly probable our patriotic legiſlature will not let his merit paſs unrewarded by them. Such liberality muſt have the happy effect of bringing into Pennſylvania other uſeful Artizans, Machines and Manufacturing Secrets, which will abundantly repay the little advance of the preſent moment. On this ground, which ſupercedes the neceſſity of manual labour, the manufactures of the United States muſt ſucceed. The only doubts which have ariſen on the ſubject heretofore have been from the high price of labor, and the ſcarcity of hands; but when the work of *fifty perſons* can be done by a man, a boy and a machine, and when the expence of *manufacturing* thread can be reduced 90 per cent. we find thoſe doubts moſt happily diſſipated. The ingenuity, verſatility and enterprize of America will enable her, we confidently truſt, to acquire the various ſecrets and improvements of the old world.

It is earneſtly hoped by one of our correſpondents, that the ſouthern ſtates will pay the moſt *immediate* and the moſt *unremitted* attention to the cultivation of COTTON, to which their ſoil, their climate, and the nature of their population, are all adapted. He adds a *particular requeſt*, that this little paragraph may be favored with a place in *every* news-paper to the ſouthward of Pennſylvania. Without cotton, the newly acquired machines will be of no value; with abundance of that raw material, they may perform wonders.

A correſpondent informs, that the Suſquehanna canal and the clearing of the Potomack are both likely to ſucceed within the time limited by the governments of Maryland and Virginia. Theſe are honorable and moſt beneficial undertakings, and will be a ſpur to ſimilar improvements in other ſtates.

We hear a great road is about to be laid open from Eaſton and Bethlehem to the line of New-York, at the carrying place between the Delaware and Suſquehanna, and that from the above road another will be carried to the mouth of Tioga; the whole extent of both is computed to be near 150 miles. The effects will be highly important to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Pennſylvania.

The real friends of liberty and good government, ſays a correſpondent, muſt be convinced, by the late lamentable diſorders in Cumberland, that nothing can ſave this devoted country from all the horrors and miſeries of anarchy, but the moſt unremitting pains on their part to eſtabliſh the general government. Since the riſing of the Fœderal Convention we have had two different Houſes of Aſſembly, one of which ordered a State Convention to be called, and the other provided for the ſeſſion expences, &c. as ordered by the firſt; from whence it appears, that our lawful and conſtitutional legiſlature have ſeen no cauſe to oppoſe or obſtruct the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution. Our State Convention has alſo ſet and formally adopted it under the ſacred authority of the people. Our Supreme Council, our conſtitutional Executive, have, without any obligation ſo to do, very properly expreſſed their ſatisfaction, by congratulating the legiſlature on the adoption—yet a few of the minority keep up a paper war—and even ſeem diſpoſed to commence a civil war. It is very certain they will find themſelves miſtaken in ſuch proceedings, for their conduct in attempting to govern *a real majority* muſt be conſidered as *a groſs and violent tyranny*, and, whatever they may ſuppoſe, *will not be endured*. Their conduct is hoſtile to *the liberty* of every Pennſylvanian, and to *the independence* of the United States. Can they be weak enough to ſuppoſe, that ſuch *violence* will not alarm every man of *reflection and property* in the State Conventions, every *real friend* to the peace, liberty and ſafety of the union. Yes, we truſt it will. We are ſure, that many of THE WISE AND GOOD in thoſe reſpectable aſſemblies will ſee, that the adoption of the government is the *only* way to avoid THE RUIN OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The people of Carliſle and its vicinity are the only perſons in Pennſylvania who have ſhewn any public ſymptoms of diſapprobation of the new fœderal conſtitution. It is a ſmall minority to carry things with ſo high a hand. We underſtand no county in the ſtate is ſo much in arrear for taxes: That is, none have ſo much avoided to pay *the ſoldiers* who have *fought* for us, *the ally* who has *aſſiſted* us, and *the public creditor* who has *lent* us money *in the time of need*. Oh gratitude and juſtice, whither are ye fled!

The appointments of the State Conventions to meet the end of April, in May and in June, leaves a conſiderable interval before we can obtain additions to the preſent number; but, if we remember that ſix ſtates have adopted, that none have yet refuſed, and that it was too reaſonably feared that ſome might diſſent, we ſhall confidently expect its adoption by nearly the whole number. All, we truſt, will finally beincluded in one fold.

Though there is *very little* oppoſition to the propoſed fœderal conſtitution in South-Carolina, it appears that a principal ground of objection with its opponents *there* is, that it will finally inveſt the fœderal legiſlature with a power *to regulate or prevent* the importation of ſlaves. The Minority of Pennſylvania, who were always friends to the abolition of negro ſlavery, and the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Maſſachuſetts, who conſider ſlaves as *freed* by coming into their juriſdiction, can never expect to agree with the gentlemen in Carolina, who oppoſe on ſuch principles.

The anti-fœderal junto in this city and in the counties, obſerves a correſpondent, are uſing all their endeavours to ſtir up the people of this ſtate, and to throw us all into confuſion. Already we recognize ſome of the firſt fruits of their labours, in the riſing of the people of Cumberland county to let out of jail the rioters confined there. This junto ſeem diſpoſed to ſacrifice the peace and order of the ſtate, and indeed every other conſideration, at the ſhrine of popularity, to obtain which they proſtitute every thing that is valuable to men of any character. Their baſe attacks upon that great ſtateſman, Dr. Franklin, whom they ſtile *a public defaulter*, ought to be held in abhorrence by every good man. It is well known that this truly venerable Philoſopher would have adjuſted his public accounts long ſince, but for his extreme age. As to his ſigning the new conſtitution on account of the *ex poſt facto* and other clauſes in it, which they ſay cancels all debts due by delinquent ſtates and *public defaulters*, it is moſt abſurd. Would any body ſuppoſe that the venerable Franklin would be ſwayed by ſuch motives? *No!* He ſigned it as a cure for all our evils, as a government which would reſtore this devoted land to its proper ſtation among the nations of the earth.

On Thurſday, the 21ſt ult. died, in the 63d year of his age, the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; L. L. D. and A. A. S. Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

*** *BREAD will be delivered by the* Overſeers of the Poor, *to the Poor of the City and Liberties, on* THURSDAY, *the* 20 *inſtant, at the* Court-Houſe, *at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* WILLIAM CARTER, *deceaſed.*

On Wedneſday, the 9th of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Benſalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame.

Alſo two convenient three ſtory brick houſes, one of them the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, which has lately been raiſed, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the firſt in Fourth-ſtreet, new and nearly finiſhed. The lot on which both houſes are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 49 feet and an half; ſubject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to both the land and houſes are indiſputable. For terms, at private ſale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER, F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public ſale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

Philadelphia, March 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of William Wilſon, ſituate in the townſhip of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles from this city, a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, a large Stone Griſt mill 45 by 33 feet, with two pair of ſtones, one pair burr, and the other in good repair for country work: it is in a good part of the country for griſt, and very convenient for purchaſing wheat; there is a good ſtone ſtable, and about 10 and a half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland; likewiſe about 70 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit: Adjoining lands of William Holgate, George Riters, Peter Rittenhouſe, and others. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a quantity of farming utenſils, and all his houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. taken in execution, as the property of William Wilſon, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled " An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. " Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a HORSE and MARE; the horſe is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a ſwitch tail, and carries it to the left ſide when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this graſs. The other a dark grey mare, or called by ſome a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking againſt her fore ſhoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this ſpring, and a ſpirited creature. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and ſecures the thief or thieves in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and returns the horſes, or gives information where they may be found, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horſes, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, near Sherrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Heidelberg townſhip, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the ſubſcribers will certainly take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with. All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate may receive payment, by applying to the ſubſcribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM, } Executors.
† JACOB KLOP, }

Salem, New-Jerſey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on Wedneſday, the ſixth inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and ſays he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame in five weeks from the date hereof, by

§ JOHN COPE, Goaler.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XIX.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE example of ancient confederacies, cited in my laſt paper, have not exhauſted the ſource of experimental inſtruction on this ſubject. There are exiſting inſtitutions, founded on a ſimilar principle, which merit particular conſideration. The firſt which preſents itſelf is the Germanic Body.

In the early ages of Chriſtianity, Germany was occupied by ſeven diſtinct nations, who had no common chief. The Franks, one of the number, having conquered the Gauls, eſtabliſhed the kingdom which has taken its name from them. In the ninth century, Charlemagne, its warlike monarch, carried his victorious arms in every direction; and Germany became a part of his vaſt dominions. On the diſmemberment, which took place under his ſons, this part was erected into a ſeparate and independent empire. Charlemagne and his immediate deſcendants poſſeſſed the reality, as well as the enſigns of dignity, of imperial power. But the principal vaſſals, whoſe fiefs had become hereditary, and who compoſed the national Diets which Charlemagne had not aboliſhed, gradually threw off the yoke, and advanced to ſovereign juriſdiction and independence. The force of imperial ſovereignty was inſufficient to reſtrain ſuch powerful dependents, or to preſerve the unity and tranquility of the empire. The moſt furious private wars, accompanied with every ſpecies of calamity, were carried on between the different Princes and States. The imperial authority, unable to maintain the public order, declined by degrees, till it was almoſt extinct in the anarchy, which agitated the long interval between the death of the laſt Emperor of the Suabian, and the acceſſion of the firſt Emperor of the Auſtrian lines. In the eleventh century, the Emperors enjoyed full ſovereignty: In the fifteenth they had little more than the ſymbols and decorations of power.

Out of this feudal ſyſtem, which has itſelf many of the important features of a confederacy, has grown the fœderal ſyſtem, which conſtitutes the Germanic empire. Its powers are veſted in a Diet repreſenting the component members of the confederacy; in the Emperor, who is the executive magiſtrate, with a negative on the decrees of the Diet; and in the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council, two judiciary tribunals, having ſupreme juriſdiction in controverſies which concern the empire, or which happen among its members.

The Diet poſſeſſes the general power of legiſlating for the empire---of making war and peace---contracting alliances---aſſeſſing quotas of troops and money---conſtructing fortreſſes---regulating coin---admitting new members, and ſubjecting diſobedient members to the ban of the empire, by which the party is degraded from his ſovereign rights, and his poſſeſſions forfeited. The members of the confederacy are expreſly reſtricted from entering into compacts prejudicial to the empire, from impoſing tolls and duties on their mutual intercourſe, without the conſent of the Emperor and Diet; from altering the value of money; from doing injuſtice to one another; or from affording aſſiſtance or retreat to diſturbers of the public peace. And the ban is denounced againſt ſuch as ſhall violate any of theſe reſtrictions. The members of the Diet, as ſuch, are ſubject in all caſes to be judged by the Emperor and Diet, and in their private capacities, by the Aulic Council and Imperial Chamber.

The prerogatives of the Emperor are numerous. The moſt important of them are, his excluſive right to make propoſitions to the Diet---to negative its reſolutions---to name Ambaſſadors---to confer dignities and titles---to fill vacant electorates---to found univerſities---to grant privileges not injurious to the ſtates of the empire---to receive and apply the public revenues---and generally to watch over the public ſafety. In certain caſes, the electors form a council to him. In quality of Emperor he poſſeſſes no territory within the empire; nor receives any revenue for his ſupport. But his revenue and dominions, in other qualities, conſtitute him one of the moſt powerful Princes in Europe.

From ſuch a parade of conſtitutional powers in the repreſentatives and head of this confederacy, the natural ſuppoſition would be, that it muſt form an exception to the general character which belongs to its kindred ſyſtems. Nothing would be farther from the reality. The fundamental principle, on which it reſts, that the empire is a community of ſovereigns; that the Diet is a repreſentation of ſovereigns; and that the laws are addreſſed to ſovereigns; render the empire a nerveleſs body; incapable of regulating its own members; inſecure againſt external dangers; and agitated with unceaſing fermentations in its own bowels.

The hiſtory of Germany is a hiſtory of wars between the Emperor and the Princes and States; of wars among the Princes and States themſelves; of the licentiouſneſs of the ſtrong, and the oppreſſion of the weak; of foreign intruſions, and foreign intrigues; of requiſitions of men and money, diſregarded, or partially complied with; of attempts to enforce them, altogether abortive, or attended with ſlaughter and deſolation, involving the innocent with the guilty; of general imbecility, confuſion and miſery.

In the ſixteenth century the Emperor, with one part of the empire on his ſide, was ſeen engaged againſt the other Princes and States. In one of the conflicts, the Emperor himſelf was put to flight, and very near being made priſoner by the Elector of Saxony. The late King of Pruſſia was more than once pitted againſt his Imperial Sovereign, and commonly proved an overmatch for him. Controverſies and wars among the members themſelves have been ſo common, that the German annals are crowded with the bloody pages which deſcribe them. Previous to the peace of Weſtphalia, Germany was deſolated by a war of thirty years, in which the Emperor with one half of the empire was on one ſide; and Sweden with the other half on the oppoſite ſide. Peace was at length negociated and dictated by foreign powers; and the articles of it, to which foreign powers are parties, made a fundamental part of the Germanic conſtitution.

If the nation happens, on any emergency, to be more united by the neceſſity of ſelf defence, its ſituation is ſtill deplorable. Military preparations muſt be preceded by ſo many tedious diſcuſſions, ariſing from the jealouſies, pride, ſeparate views, and claſhing pretenſions of ſovereign bodies, that before the Diet can ſettle the arrangements, the enemy are in the field; and before the fœderal troops are ready to take it, are retiring into winter quarters.

The ſmall body of national troops which has been judged neceſſary in time of peace, is defectively kept up, badly paid, infected with local prejudices, and ſupported by irregular and diſproportionate contributions to the treaſury.

The impoſſibility of maintaining order, and diſpenſing juſtice among theſe ſovereign ſubjects, produced the experiment of dividing the empire into nine or ten circles or diſtricts; of giving them an interior organization; and of charging them with the military execution of the laws againſt delinquent and contumacious members. This experiment has only ſerved to demonſtrate more fully the radical vice of the conſtitution. Each circle is the miniature picture of the deformities of this political monſter. They either fail to execute their commiſſions, or they do it with all the devaſtation and carnage of civil war. Sometimes whole circles are defaulters, and then they increaſe the miſchief which they were inſtituted to remedy.

We may form ſome judgement of this ſcheme of military coercion, from a ſample given by Thuanus. In Denawerth, a free and imperial city, of the circle of Suabia, the Abbe de St. Croix enjoyed certain immunities, which had been reſerved to him. In the exerciſe of theſe, on ſome public occaſion, outrages were committed on him by the people of the city. The conſequence was, that the city was put under the ban of the empire; and the Duke of Bavaria, though director of another circle, obtained an appointment to enforce it. He ſoon appeared before the city with a corps of ten thouſand troops, and finding it a fit occaſion, as he had ſecretly intended from the beginning, to revive an antiquated claim, on the pretext that his anceſtors had ſuffered the place to be diſmembered from his territory;* he took poſſeſſion of it in his own name, diſarmed and puniſhed the inhabitants, and re-annexed the city to his dominions.

It may be aſked, perhaps, what has ſo long kept this diſjoined machine from falling entirely to pieces? The anſwer is obvious. The weakneſs of moſt of the members, who are unwilling to expoſe themſelves to the mercy of foreign powers; the weakneſs of moſt of the principal members, compared with the formidable powers all around them; the vaſt weight and influence which the Emperor derives from his ſeparate and hereditary dominions; and the intereſt he feels in preſerving a ſyſtem with which his family pride is connected, and which conſtitutes him the firſt Prince in Europe; theſe cauſes ſupport a feeble and precarious union; whilſt the repellent quality, incident to the nature of ſovereignty, and which time continually ſtrengthens, prevents any reform whatever, founded on a proper conſolidation. Nor is it to be imagined, if this obſtacle could be ſurmounted, that the neighbouring powers would ſuffer a revolution to take place, which would give to the empire the force and preeminence to which it is entitled. Foreign nations have long conſidered themſelves as intereſted in the changes made by events in this conſtitution; and have, on various occaſions, betrayed their policy of perpetuating its anarchy and weakneſs.

If more direct examples were wanting, Poland, as a government over local ſovereigns, might not improperly be taken notice of. Nor could any proof more ſtriking be given of the calamities flowing from ſuch inſtitutions. Equally unfit for ſelf-government, and ſelf-defence, it has long been at the mercy of its powerful neighbours; who have lately had the mercy to diſburden it of one third of its people and territories.

The connection among the Swiſs Cantons ſcarcely amounts to a confederacy: Though it is ſometimes cited as an inſtance of the ſtability of ſuch inſtitutions.

They have no common treaſury---no common troops, even in war---no common coin---no common judiciary, nor any other common mark of ſovereignty.

They are kept together by the peculiarity of their topographical poſition, by their individual weakneſs and inſignificancy; by the fear of powerful neighbours, to one of which they were formerly ſubject; by the few ſources of contention among a people of ſuch ſimple and homogeneous manners; by their joint intereſt in their dependent poſſeſſions; by the mutual aid they ſtand in need of, for ſuppreſſing inſurrections and rebellions; an aid expreſly ſtipulated, and often required and afforded; and by the neceſſity of ſome regular and permanent proviſion for accommodating diſputes among the Cantons. The proviſion is, that the parties at variance ſhall each chooſe four Judges out of the neutral Cantons, who, in caſe of diſagreement, chuſe an umpire. This tribunal, under an oath of impartiality, pronounces definitive ſentence; which all the Cantons are bound to enforce. The competence of this regulation may be eſtimated, by a clauſe in their treaty of 1683 with Victor Amadæus, of Savoy; in which he obliges himſelf to interpoſe as mediator in diſputes between the Cantons, and to employ force, if neceſſary, againſt the contumacious party.

So far as the peculiarity of their caſe will admit of compariſon with that of the United States, it ſerves to confirm the principle intended to be eſtabliſhed. Whatever efficacy the union may have had in ordinary caſes, it appears, that the moment a cauſe of difference ſprang up capable of trying its ſtrength, it failed. The controverſies on the ſubject of religion, which in three inſtances have kindled violent and bloody conteſts, may be ſaid in fact to have ſevered the league. The Proteſtant and Catholic Cantons have ſince had their ſeparate Diets, where all the moſt important concerns are adjuſted, and which have left the General Diet little other buſineſs than to take care of the common bailages.

That ſeparation had another conſequence which merits attention. It produced oppoſite alliances with foreign powers; of Berne, at the head of the Proteſtant aſſociation, with the United Provinces; and of Luzerne, at the head of the Catholic aſſociation, with France.

PUBLIUS.

* *Pfeffel, Nouvel abreg. chronol. de l'hiſt. &c. d'Allemagne, ſays the pretext was to indemnify himſelf for the expence of the expedition.*

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Cheſnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molaſſes,
New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in ſmall barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of beſt Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Beſt Boſton Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well ſeaſoned Mahogany.

They alſo have a commodious Houſe to let, in a good ſtand for boarders or buſineſs. 4 w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joſeph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, which affords a fall of water ſufficient for a mill; there are on the premiſes a frame houſe, barn and cart-houſe, a new brick kitchen two ſtories high, with a good ſpring-houſe adjoining, and ſeveral other out-buildings; the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in ſeveral of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, a large garden, with a variety of trees and flowers, and the land has been manured with lime. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and being ſo near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous ſituation for attending the market. One third of the purchaſe-money being paid down, reaſonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fiſher, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

A SMALL place where JOHN CROZER now dwells, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, Cheſter county, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, on the road from Darby to Providence and from Cheſter to Haverford, the lot contains 10 acres, with a frame dwelling-houſe, with three fire-places and cellar under part of it, with a good frame barn and ſtable, weather-boarded with cedar, a large ſhop, part of it is converted to a ſmall tenement, a well of good water in the kitchen, and a ſpring of good water on the premiſes, a good bearing orchard thereon, well ſituate for a country ſtore, or a tradeſman; the ſale to begin at one o'clock on the 31ſt day of March, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

March 15, 1788. BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1788.

ON Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, will be ſold, the Shallop Hannah, with her ſails, rigging, &c. as ſhe now lies near the bridge, at the cauſeway going to Kenſington; attached as the property of Whitton Cripps. Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a Shallop called the Summer-Let, as ſhe now lies at Mr. Levy Hollingſworth's wharff, with all her appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Lewden and Benjamin Worral, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, March 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, Innkeeper in Potts-town, a tract of Land, containing 340 acres, with the Manſion Houſe, Forge, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, and a number of out-houſes. One other tract, containing 234 acres, whereon are ſome improvements. One other tract of 120 acres, moſtly woodland. And one other tract of 12 acres. All ſituate, lying and being in Douglaſs townſhip, adjoining each other, and bounded by lands of Francis Nicholls and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Hockley, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and barn, a new ſtone milk houſe with a granary over it, on a never failing ſpring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of ſeveral hundred bearing trees of different ſorts of fruit, alſo about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the ſaid premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber land and a moſt excellent quarry of freeſtone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elſewhere; late the eſtate of Iſaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he has a large quantity of of the choiceſt kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raiſing ſuch kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as ſome; and has divers times procured Cyons of the beſt kinds, he by enquiry and ſtrict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being ſupplied with the greateſt quantity and aſſortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and ſo long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of this inſt. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jerſey, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horſes and a Waggon, with ſome houſhold goods and ſundries, &c. it is ſuppoſed he is ſteering for Redſtone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother ſettled at Redſtone ſome years paſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 20th of September laſt, a ſervant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of ſmall ſtature, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and ſtealing. The above reward will be paid on ſecuring him in any goal, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at Jacob Comley's tavern, near Smithfield, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boutcher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Boutcher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; doctor of laws, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the ſaid ſtate, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of February laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at Norriſtown, for the county of Montgomery, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of March next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheaters and conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they, who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Norriſtown, the 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788, and in the twelfth year of American independence. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Graſs and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;
Chocolate by the box or leſs quantity,
A few kegs of freſh Raiſins,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Spices---And divers other Groceries, as uſual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Third Month 7th, 1788. ‡

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Millſtone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and ſome meadow; there is on ſaid premiſes a good Log houſe, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent ſprings near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d inſtant,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the city to Eaſton, Durham, &c. and on the road leading from Newtown to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and 4 on the ſecond, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining, with a well of good water at the door and a pump in the ſame, a good ſtone barn and other buildings convenient for public buſineſs, it having been long accuſtomed as a tavern, likewiſe a ſufficiency of meadow, orchard and woodland. The ſale to begin at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

March 7, 1788. † ZENAS FELL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's meadow, in Moyamenſing townſhip, on or about the 13th of February laſt, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, below Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ BENJAMIN HUGHS.

Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Flowertown, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, browniſh hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown ſailor jacket, an aſh-coloured coating ſhort under jacket, double breaſted, with white metal buttons on it and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-thick woollen ſtockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two ſhirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other perſons to harbour or to keep him the ſaid apprentice; whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY HENRITZY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, a negroe girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey ſhort gown and petticoat of the ſame, a led coloured bear-ſkin cloth cloak, a good ſattin bonnet new done up, and a pair of neats leather ſhoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wriſt, and is very near ſighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any perſon that will take up ſaid negroe, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ISAAC FISH.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his houſe, near the New Market, in Second-ſtreet,

COPPER in ſheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig braſs, ſeven-eighths Iriſh linen, London ſhalloons, callimancoes, crown glaſs eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, ſail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Alſo a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, regiſtered according to law, he is uſed to wait on gentlemen, and at table. §

TO BE RENTED,

A NEW two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, a good ſtable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleaſantly ſituated in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, ſuitable for a ſtore and keeping boarders. Alſo to be rented with or without the ſaid houſe, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently ſituated to the ſaid houſe. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

Cheſter, March 6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, ſituated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Cheſter county, about one mile and an half diſtant from the town of Cheſter and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furniſhed with two pair of ſtones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for veſſels capable of carrying 900 buſhels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greateſt facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premiſes, a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, with every other neceſſary building, a dwelling-houſe and ſhop for a cooper; poſſeſſion will be given about the firſt of April next. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

RUN away, on the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting ſhirt, and blue cloth trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. ‡ THOMAS ATKINSON.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Eſtates in Bucks county, in Pennſylvania;

1ſt. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Manſion-houſe, and other meſſuages, barns, coach-houſes, ſtables and ſpring-houſe, with a good griſt-mill, on a never failing ſtream, and a ſeat on another ſtream, with a fall of water, on which a capital griſt-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats; being within ſix miles of the borough of Briſtol, and city of Burlington, two ſea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkable fine ſprings, riſing in high land, from which at a ſmall expence, near 100 acres of the beſt watered meadow may be made; ſeveral hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the beſt timber. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaſer next ſpring; the manſion-houſe, kitchen and out offices, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the proſpect is delightful, and capable of the firſt improvement in elegance and taſte, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The ſouthern boundary is on Neſhaminy creek, in which are plenty of fiſh of various ſorts, for the angle or net, alſo wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when ſome expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing ſentiment, that the moſt elegant and commodious place for the Fœderal city will be about 10 miles to the north eaſt of it; and the great road from Boſton and New-York to the capital cities in the ſouthern ſtates, go near, if not through it. There are ſeveral fine quarries of building and paving ſtones on ſaid eſtate, and on the ſurface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real eſtate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; deceaſed, and deviſed by his laſt will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleſon and Grace Galloway. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the ſouth ſide of Neſhaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 acres and 62 perches, the ancient ſeat of Joſeph Growdon, Eſq; formerly Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, ſucceeded by his ſon Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant Judges of the ſupreme court, on which are erected an elegant manſion houſe, built by the latter, in the modern ſtile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to anſwer, equal to moſt in the ſtate; two good barns, ſtables and many other uſeful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the beſt fruit trees. The manſion houſe and eſtate have beautiful and extenſive proſpects, fine avenues, ſeveral of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and uſe. On it is erected at a deſirable diſtance, a good farm houſe, with barns, ſtables, good orchards, gardens, &c. ſuitable for an overſeer to live at, or to let with part of the eſtate, the whole of which conſiſts of good arable, meadow and paſture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neſhaminy creek are excellent quarries of ſtone, which may in time be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fiſhing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the eſtate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¾ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This eſtate is ſubject to a leaſe for the life of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee ſimple.

3d. BELMONT, on the weſt of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, conſiſting of excellent arable and paſture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houſes and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevoſe and the aforeſaid creek, and is well watered with ſprings, and ſmall ſtreams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in huſbandry. For quarries of ſtone, fiſhing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the ſouth-weſt, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the beſt timber land, conſiſting of black, white and Spaniſh oak, hickory and cheſnut, the other half good arable and paſture land, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing ſtreams running through the ſame. There are on the premiſes a large and commodious farm houſe, barns, ſtables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The ſoil of this tract is ſtrong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the ſouth to the townſhip of Biberry, an old thick ſettlement, where timber and fuel are ſcarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

5th. KING's PLACE, conſiſting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neſhaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a ſmall expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a conſiderable ſtream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well ſupplied by ſprings on each ſide, never known to fail, with fall and ſeat ſufficient for the building and carrying on a griſt-mill to great advantage, it being in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and no mill within ſeveral miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houſes, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

6th. Thoſe well known capital eſtates in the townſhip of Durham, viz. The manſion-houſe, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houſes and ſtamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a ſufficient quantity of lime ſtone to manure it, and the meadow rich in ſoil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennſylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a conſiderable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the beſt quality, remarkably cloſe and tough, and allowed to be ſo by the firſt iron maſters in England and America, and the quantity ſuppoſed by many good judges to be inexhauſtible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the firſt abounding with lime ſtone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageouſly watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill ſeat. This tract is accommodated with a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings ſuitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital ſeat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its ſource. On this lot there is an old accuſtomed ferry, to and from the Jerſies, a little below Muſconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limeſtone, and has a conſiderable quantity of timber and underwood, a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings, uſeful for a farm: At the Ferry-houſe, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts. No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demiſe of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; is what is now offered for ſale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland townſhip, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Mathias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next deſcribed tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, paſture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the ſame quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two ſtreams of water through it. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq; of the ſaid city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on ſaid tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a large ſtone-barn, with convenient ſtabling for horſes and cattle. Alſo a griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, capable of a great deal of buſineſs, as Perkioming creek (the ſtream by which it is turned) is ſufficient to grind in the drieſt ſeaſons; is well ſituated for country griſt, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at moſt times, be readily commanded. If not then ſold, it will be to let. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

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MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3017.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1788.

STATE of the ACCOUNTS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, *as adjusted by the* MANAGERS, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the year, ending the first of the Fifth Month (May)* 1787, *laid before the* CONTRIBUTORS *at their annual meeting.*

BALANCE in the hands of the treasurer last year, - - -	£ 803	18	7
And £ 75 15 9 continental money.			
Ditto in the hands of the Steward, -	49	10	10¾
RECEIVED *this year*, viz.			
From sundries on account of bonds, principal and interest - - -	753	11	7
From ditto on account of ground rents -	196	8	6
Thirty two subscriptions amounting to -	332	0	0
Seven donations amounting to £ 25 10 0			
For a coach presented by Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher 60 0 0			
For this sum unclaimed by I. H.'s creditors - - 32 0 0			
Fines given by the Assembly of Pennsylvania - - 36 4 0			
From sundry signers of paper money 158 6 5			
For one third the sum arising from a grand concert, held at the German reformed church 41 12 2			
For this sum, produced by N. Webster's lectures, presented by him 35 2 6			
	388	15	1
For four years annuity, received on account of J. Mountz - - -	48	0	0
For bills of exchange drawn by the managers on John and Robert Barclay and Co. in London, on account of the proceeds of the unclaimed shares of the Pennsylvania land Co. in London, given by an act of the British parliament to this institution, £ 514 10 2 sterling	917	19	5
For the board of pay patients, - -	1050	19	6
For sundry articles sold - 51 3 7			
For rent of lots and tenements 17 0 0			
	68	3	7
From students and others, for the privilege of attending the practice of the hospital, use of the library, and viewing the anatomical paintings, &c. - - -	26	12	6
For charity out of the boxes - -	26	15	10¾
	£ 4662	15	6½

PAID *this year*, viz.			
For sundry ground-rents purchased -	£ 1633	11	3
For drawing, acknowledging, recording deeds, &c.	22	13	6
For repairing the coach presented by Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher - -	18	15	0
For a bill of exchange for £ 54 10 2 sterling remitted Peter Wynne to purchase books for the institution, at 179 per cent. - -	97	11	5
COMMON HOUSHOLD EXPENCES.			
For meat, flour, rice, tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, wood, coal, &c. &c. &c. - -	1102	5	5¾
For sundry repairs done to the buildings -	447	8	8½
For cloathing poor patients, linen, &c. -	109	11	1½
For medicines, wine, spirit, sugar, lint, &c. for the use of apothecary's shop -	118	14	7¾
Wages to the steward, matron, apothecary, nurses, gardener, &c. - -	258	2	11
	3808	14	0½
Balance in the treasurer's hands -	747	1	7
And £ 75 15 9 continental.			
Ditto in the hands of the steward -	106	19	11
	£ 4662	15	6½

CAPITAL STOCK *of the* PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, *for the year* 1787.

Bonds and mortgages amounting to -	£ 8999	15	2
Promissory notes, most of them old, and many of them will never be paid - -	1332	16	6
Subscriptions for which notes have not been obtained, old and doubtful - -	83	10	0
Continental and state certificates, value -	202	7	0
Sundry ground rents amounting annually to £ 252 10 6, valued at - -	4208	15	0
A lot of ground on Germantown road, in the Northern liberties - £ 24 0 0			
One half the square next westward the hospital, with the buildings 443 17 6			
The square next eastward of ditto 1312 0 0			
	1779	17	6
	16607	1	2
Doctor John Fothergill's donation of anatomical casts and paintings - -	350	0	0
The lot on which the hospital is built with the improvements.			
	£ 16957	1	2

SUBSCRIPTIONS *and* DONATIONS *to the* Pennsylvania Hospital, *for the year, ending the 1st of* Fifth Month (May) 1787.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Ignatius Palyart - - -	10	0	0
I. I. Burchell - - - -	10	0	0
Nathaniel Lewis - - -	10	0	0
William Lewis - - - -	10	0	0
David Rittenhouse - - -	10	0	0
Marlbro Frazer - - -	10	0	0
William Lewis, Esquire - -	10	0	0
Francis and John West - -	10	0	0
Peter Knight - - -	25	0	0
Joseph Few - - -	10	0	0
William Buckley - - - -	10	0	0
John Angus - - -	10	0	0
Joseph Blewer - - -	10	0	0
Daniel Byrn - - -	10	0	0
Charles West, junior - - -	10	0	0
William Delany - - -	10	0	0
Peter Thompson, junior - - -	10	0	0
Frederick Kuhl - - -	10	0	0
Samuel Meredith - - -	10	0	0
George Eddy - - -	10	0	0
John M'Cullogh - - -	10	0	0
Derick Peterson - - -	10	0	0
Dominick Joyce - - -	10	0	0
Thomas Penrose - - -	10	0	0
Richard Rundle - - -	10	0	0
Henry Physic - - -	10	0	0
Samuel Wheler - - -	10	0	0
Carried forward,	£ 285	0	0

Brought forward,	£ 285	0	0
Isaac Hazelhurst - - -	10	0	0
Bartholomew Wistar - - -	10	0	0
Edward Brooks - - -	10	0	0
Benjamin W. Morris - - -	10	0	0
James Wilson, additional - -	7	0	0
	£ 332	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Asheton Humphreys - - -	3	15	0
Nicholas Hicks - - -	3	0	0
John Mitchell - - -	0	15	0
James Irwine - - -	9	0	0
——— Tabrien - - -	3	0	0
John Davis, upholsterer - - -	3	0	0
John Todd, junior - - -	3	0	0
	£ 25	10	0

By a list of the names and cases of the patients, it appears there have been admitted into this hospital, within the year ending the first of the Fifth Month (May) 1787, one hundred and seventy-nine poor diseased persons, among whom were fifty-nine lunatics, or such as were disordered in their understanding.

And discharged, cured	46
Relieved	30
At their own and friends request	15
Incurable	1
Eloped	10
	102
Died	20
	122
Remaining in the house	57
	179

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *September* 14, 1787.

A transcript of the accounts of the managers of the Pennsylvania hospital for the year preceding was presented to the chair.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Willing, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley and Mr. C. Moore be a committee to visit the Pennsylvania hospital, and report.

The committee appointed September 14th, to visit the Pennsylvania hospital, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

That they have performed that service, and had the pleasure to find the house in perfect good order, and the patients accommodated with an appearance of decency and comfort, highly commendable.

From the information received of the attending managers, and the observation of the committee, they think it their duty to report: That the managers and persons employed in the institution appear to have great merit in the execution of this charitable service.

To the Honorable the Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly.

Continued from our last.

3. From the Honorable THOMAS PENN Esquire, to the Trustees of the College, &c.

"Gentlemen,

"As Dr. Smith, your worthy Provost, is now on his "departure for Pennsylvania, I take this opportunity by "him to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the "11th of January 1763, and to do Justice to his conduct, "in the execution of the commission you gave him the "charge of.

"With regard to the first, I should not have thought "myself worthy the regard of those, whose good opinion "every honest man should covet, had I omitted any op- "portunity of serving such a cause, as the advancement "of your college, from whence so great advantages will, "in all probability, be derived to the inhabitants of Penn- "sylvania. The subscription which we made (£. 500 "sterling) was the act of the Proprietors, which you will "take notice of in your books; as by your letter to me, I "apprehend you conceived it to be my *private subscription*."

"With regard to Dr. Smith's conduct, in his solicitati- "ons for subscriptions, I think he merits the highest com- "mendations, and that he has laid great obligations on e- "very man who has the welfare of this institution at heart. "He has been so constantly attentive to this object, and "so zealously concerned to establish it effectually, that no "other seemed to have any place in his thoughts, or any "labour to be regarded that was necessary to serve the "cause.

"His success has been great, and I make no doubt of "your care, so to place the money out, *that the principal "sum may be secured, so as to remain a fund; the interest of which "only, or the produce of land purchased with that money, may "be applied to the support of the College, this being what the con- "tributors fully depend upon.*"

"I make no doubt, but that the College will now be car- "ried on under your direction, so as effectually to answer "every reasonable expectation, which I most heartily wish; "and assuring you of my good offices, whenever they will "contribute to so good a purpose, I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your very affectionate Friend,

THOMAS PENN.

4. From Dr. Llewellen, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to the Rev. Morgan Edwards, then Minister of the Baptist Congregation, Philadelphia, dated April 12, 1764.

"I congratulate you also on the extraordinary success of "our common friend, Dr. Smith; you ought to welcome "him home with ringing of bells, illuminations and bon- "fires. The Professors of the College, in particular, (for "which he has collected upwards of six thousand pounds "sterling) ought to meet him at least half way from New- "York, and from thence usher him into Philadelphia, "with all the magnificence and pomp in their power. The "scholars, students and fellows, should all attend the ca- "valcade, in their proper orders and habits; and the pro- "cession should march through the principal parts of the "city, and terminate at the *Lecture Room*, or rather HALL, "where *Verses* and *Orations* in various languages, should "be delivered, in praise of the liberality and generosity "of the mother-country, of the unanimity and harmony of "Pennsylvania, and especially of the *Catholic College* of "Philadelphia, with vows for its continual prosperity and "success.

"As a *Baptist*, as a friend of learning, &c. as a hearty "approver of a plan so free and open, I would add my wish, "*quod felix faustumque sit!* As a *Graduate* of the College, as a "dutiful son of the *Alma Mater*, you will readily join "in every act of rejoicing on this account."

5. To the same purport, the Rev. Dr. STENNET, then one of the Heads of the Baptist Ministry, in London, likewise writes to the Rev. Mr. *Edwards*. His letter was also dated April 12, 1764, in which he says—

"Dr. Smith, you see, has met with great success—— "The plan is, I think, exceeding good—What some have "feared is, lest it should in time be perverted. But Dr. "Smith assures me every possible method shall be taken to "prevent an abuse of the institution."

With these testimonies in my favor, with an honest state of the amount of the collection, I was received by the *Trustees of the College*, on my return to Philadelphia, not *barely with a vote of thanks*; but by a more substantial proof of their regard, either to pay me a sum of money as a reward for my services, (£.500 being the sum proposed) or to give me £.100 pounds per annum, not as salary, or depending upon my office of PROVOST, but as a compensation for my long absence and labours in the business of the collection; and (the funds now allowing) it was afterwards agreed to erect a *house* for my better accommodation. I then expected that I was settled for life; and after *twenty-six years* faithful services, during which period I had been instrumental in the education of many of the most eminent scholars, and public characters in America, had brought at least TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS into Pennsylvania for the advancement of learning, and placed the College of Philadelphia upon the most secure and respectable foundation, in regard to its *funds*, I hoped to enjoy the remainder of my days in quiet, without being arbitrarily *dispossessed* of my *freeholds*, and without any legal trial, or even fault alledged. Far less did I think that the whole of what the Corporation of Trustees and myself had been so long labouring to establish and perpetuate, for the benefit of the College, would be given to those who neither *ploughed*, nor *sowed*, nor *reaped* for our *funds*, but, on the contrary, had injured our collections even in England; and in Carolina and Jamaica had particularly endeavoured to injure them, by sending persons at the same time to collect for the Academy at Newark, in opposition to us.—Of the truth of this, documents enough are ready to be produced, if necessary.

It appears needless in this place to call the *attention* of the General Assembly back to the violent and hasty proceedings of the majority of that house, which passed the act for taking away the College Charter. They have been fully and unanswerably stated in the memorial of the Trustees of the College, and my large memorial, both read in September, 1784; and again referred to in the *petition* now delivered.—The bill for divesting the College of its estates, &c. was brought into the House of Assembly, on Wednesday the 10th day of November, 1779, and passed into a *law* in the same sessions, only seventeen days after its origination, namely on Saturday the 27th, without regarding the prayers or remonstrances before the House, or suffering the Corporation to be heard by Council, or taking the opinion of the *Judges* concerning the legality of the measure. On the day following, although *Sunday*, the President of the State sent to demand, and from the Janitor of the House, obtained the keys of the College.

What precedents or examples those men followed in their proceedings, or whether, disdaining all former precedents, they did not glory in exhibiting themselves to the world, as an example of an iniquity yet unparalelled, let themselves declare. In the whole compass of English history only two instances, bearing the least affinity, can be found, and those in the most flagitious times, and under the direction of the most flagitious tyrants, *Cromwell* and *James II.* both bidding defiance to the laws and constitution of their country. It is well known by whose bigotted and tyrannical councils James was actuated, and the following account from *Clarendon* will leave us at no loss to determine, by whose councils, perhaps more *bigotted* and *tyrannical* still, *Cromwell* and his Parliament were actuated, in their proceedings against the two Universities of England.

"The visitation of the University of Oxford was begun "in the year 1647, by certain persons delegated by Par- "liament, and was not finished 'till the following year, "in which the Earl of Pembroke, (says Lord *Clarendon*) "out of the extreme weakness of his understanding, and

" miſerable compliance of his nature, ſuffered himſelf to be made " a property in joining with *Brent*, *Prynne*, and ſome *Committee-* " *Men*, and PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, as Commiſſioners to " reform the diſcipline and erroneous doctrine of that famous " Univerſity, by the rule of the COVENANT which was the " ſtandard of all men's learning and ability to govern, all men of " that quality being required to ſubſcribe that teſt, which the " whole body of the univerſity, upon the matter refuſing, and " paſſing a public act and declaration againſt the Covenant, with " ſuch invincible arguments of the illegality, wickedneſs and per- " jury contained in it, as no man hath ever ventured to anſwer, " nor is it indeed to be anſwered, but muſt remain to the world's " end, as a monument of the learning and courage, &c. of that " excellent place, *againſt the higheſt tyranny and malice that was ever* " *exerciſed over any nation*; theſe famous Commiſſioners only an- " ſwered it by expelling all thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit to their " juriſdiction and take the Covenant.—Whereupon that deſola- " tion being made, they placed in their rooms the moſt notorious " factious *Preſbyterians*, in the government of the ſeveral Colleges " or Halls, and ſuch others of the ſame leaven in the fellowſhips " and ſcholarſhips of thoſe whom *they had expelled*, without any " regard to the ſtatutes of the ſeveral founders, and the incapa- " cities of the perſons that were put in.—The OMNIPOTENCE of " an *Ordinance of Parliament*, confirmed all that was this way " done; and there was no farther contending againſt it."

[To be continued.]

SAVANNA, (Georgia) Feb. 21.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina have appointed the laſt Friday and Saturday in March next for the election of delegates, to meet in convention on the firſt Monday in July, to deliberate and determine on the new Fœderal Conſtitution, and, if approved of by them, to ratify the ſame on behalf of that ſtate.

A young man we are informed was killed and ſcalped on Wedneſday the 13th inſt. near Belcher's mills, on GreatOgechee, but whether by white or red ſavages is not known.

Feb. 28. The Auguſta paper of the 16th inſt. ſays, " We hear from Greene county, that on Saturday the 2d inſt. the Indians killed Capt. Autry, near Richland Creek.

March 6. We are informed from good authority, that on the 28th ult. the honorable the Executive were pleaſed to order Col. Armſtrong's regiment of ſtate troops to protect the counties of Glynn, Camden, Liberty and Chatham, and that they are now on their march.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 26.

A correſpondent recommends to the attention of the landholders of Pennſylvania, eſpecially thoſe who own unimproved lands, heavily timbered, the method of making POT-ASH practiſed by the farmers of Ruſſia and Sweden, as related in Poſtlethwaite's Dictionary, and the 2d edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. They will find a method of clearing their lands of timber, profitable to themſelves, and very beneficial to the commerce of the ſtate. It is believed, that a profit greater than our impoſt might be made by attention to this article. The people of New-York have long enjoyed the benefits ariſing from it, and as it ſerves for a remittance to Europe, great ſums are kept in the ſtate, which would otherwiſe be exported.

We learn that the good people of Delaware have obtained a model of a machine, that *weaves* cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the Engliſh, and that they are now procuring the carding and ſpinning machines lately introduced into this city. As the ſouthern parts of their ſtate will raiſe cotton, they will have the means of that valuable manufacture within themſelves. On fœderal principles we rejoice at theſe advantages of our ſiſter ſtate. It is hoped every ſtate, whoſe climate, ſoil and population admits of it, will cultivate that invaluable raw material.

It is ſaid the crop of flax this year is much the largeſt ever known, and that our fellow citizens throughout Pennſylvania are ſo zealous in ſupporting domeſtic manufactures, that they will not ſell, but are determined to work up all their flax. Such œconomy and induſtry will render taxes as light as feathers, compared with what they were in the hour of diſſipation and extravagance.

All the petitions againſt the new conſtitution have now been preſented to the legiſlature. Taken together, the petitioners are much fewer than thoſe in the city and county of Philadelphia only, who petitioned in favor of it within a few days after it was publiſhed. They can do the conſtitution no injury, for they are not ſigned by one twentieth part of the people of the ſtate.

How truly republican, ſays a correſpondent, is the conduct of the minority of Connecticut. After a fair inveſtigation and adoption of the Conſtitution, the moſt perfect harmony prevails between the gentlemen who formerly divided on the queſtion. Equally honorable is the conduct of the minority of Maſſachuſetts. We hope the ſame harmony will take place in Pennſylvania.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated March 18, 1788.

" I have no doubt but that the conſtitution will be adopted by New-Hampſhire.

" I dont ſee ſo much virulence and illiberal party zeal from any part of the union, nor indeed from all the other ſtates together, as from Pennſylvania. The great queſtion before the people can and ought to be determined, without ſo much perſonal abuſe as is exhibited in your gazettes. The conſtitution ought to be examined by its own merits and demerits, and not by thoſe of the members of the Fœderal Convention, or of any other Aſſembly. A charge has been made by ſome of your writers againſt the conſtitution, that if the ſyſtem is adopted, it will operate as a diſcharge to all perſons who are indebted to the United States, and ſeveral gentlemen are held up as debtors to the union. This is a miſchievous, and, I think, a very uncandid conſtruction. Nothing but the ſpirit of party could have originated it, againſt expreſs clauſes in the conſtitution to the contrary. I have been, however, ſurprized, that inſtead of attempts to exculpate the perſons charged as defaulters, ſome perſon has not thought proper to expoſe this egregious miſconſtruction, and degrade its authors, by ſtating the truth. Independent of the clauſes in the 3d ſect. of the 4th article, as a body politick, the United States may recover their debts; and it is in this ſenſe only they are entitled under the *preſent* confederation, for there is no particular clauſe in *that inſtrument* on this part."

Extract of a letter from Georgia, received by the brig Phœbe, captain M'Cullough, arrived on Saturday laſt, 6 days from Savanna.

" Gen. Clark lately fell in with a conſiderable body of Indians, who were defeated after a ſhort conflict.

" A body of 300 of them attacked a fort on the Occonees, and were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

" They are well armed and have lately received a great ſupply of military eſſentials from Penſacola."

On Monday evening, the 17th inſtant, departed this life, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN BAYNTON, Eſquire, and on the Thurſday following his remains were interred in the Epiſcopal grave-yard in Arch-ſtreet, attended by a large number of reſpectable citizens.

He was warmly attached to the rights of mankind, and in the conteſt with Great-Britain was among the firſt who ASSOCIATED for the defence of the liberties of America. In the winter of 1776 he marched to the Falls of Delaware, and bore a part in that memorable campaign.

Juſt and pure in his principles, eaſy and amiable in his manners, and firm and manly in his whole deportment, he was eſteemed and beloved by all who knew him. In the relations of a ſon and brother, his conduct was marked with thoſe elevated degrees of duty and affection, which can only be admired and felt, but not deſcribed. During a painful and lingering illneſs, he exhibited uncommon fortitude and patience, and at laſt reſigned his life with compoſure into the hands of his Creator.---- " Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the letter end of that man is peace."

On Saturday, the 22d inſt. departed this life, at Coventry, in Cheſter county, after a lingering and painful illneſs, which he bore with manly fortitude, CHARLES WILLING, Eſquire.

Of this gentleman it may truly be ſaid, that his deportment, in the various relative duties of life, was amiable. The urbanity of his manners, and integrity of his mind, deſervedly endeared him to his friends---His remains, attended by a reſpectable concourſe of his fellow citizens, were, on Sunday laſt, depoſited in Chriſt-Church burying ground in this city.

By a veſſel from Cape-Francois we are informed of the death of Captain JOHN HAR, who, on his paſſage from the Weſt-Indies in a brig, was ſwept off the deck in a heavy ſea, near our coaſt, and periſhed: the brig put back to the Weſt-Indies.---Of this worthy man, who had ſailed out of this port 20 years, we are authoriſed to ſay, that afflictions and misfortunes have for a ſeries of years conſtantly attended him, and the cup of bitterneſs allotted for his draught was full indeed. But, thanks to Heaven! he was favored with a temper and diſpoſition to bear all with ſuch reſignation and fortitude as proved him to be a man. In the character of a huſband he was amiable and beloved. In the character of a citizen, it may with juſtice be ſaid, that there was not the moſt trifling blemiſh to be found. And although he had no children of his own, yet, as a ſtep-father he univerſally acted with ſuch tenderneſs and affection, that it alone would inſure to him the laſting well-wiſhes and remembrance of his friends and all who knew him.---A friend, who is deeply affected at his unhappy fate, offers this ſmall teſtimony of regard to his worthy memory.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

On the FUNDING SYSTEM.

FROM the beſt eſtimate that can be made at preſent, it appears the ſtate of Pennſylvania has, without any authority, aſſumed *one million four hundred and forty ſix thouſand three hundred and ſixty-eight dollars* more than her proportion of the public debt of the United States; and it is now very evident ſhe cannot ſupport the load, and that the *whole debt* muſt *revert* to the United States, at leaſt on the adoption of the *new government*, if not before. Becauſe, if the ſyſtem was ſuffered to continue, it would be injurious to the ſtate, and alſo to the union, as our citizens would be thereby unequally burthened, and the plan would ſtand in the way of ſuch meaſures as muſt be fallen upon to reſtore national credit. The principal of what is called the funded debt of Pennſylvania (after deducting the trifling ſum of eighty odd thouſand pounds paid into the land-office) is about *two million three hundred and three thouſand nine hundred and forty pounds*; the annual intereſt of which is *one hundred and thirty-eight thouſand two hundred and thirty-ſix pounds*. Beſides, ſhe has a great quantity of other debts, ſome of which alſo bear an intereſt.

I would aſk, how or where the ſtate is to find money to pay ſuch an enormous intereſt, when it is agreed upon all hands that the *impoſt duties and exciſe* will have to be given up to Congreſs; and there is as little reaſon to believe ſhe can retain her funding tax?---More eſpecially, as we are told by the committee of ways and means in the General Aſſembly now ſitting, *that there will be* (with all theſe means in operation) *a deficiency in the revenues of the ſtate, for the preſent year* 1788, *of* £ 73,774, *excluſive of the requiſitions of Congreſs*. And it is well known the treaſury is by no means able to diſcharge the engagements of the ſtate with any degree of regularity, and that there is a continual ſcramble for intereſt and every other demand; notwithſtanding " the taxes are collected with decent punctuality," and the people can pay them, and all debts due to the ſtate, at a difference of 50 per cent. below ſpecie.

I know it will be anſwered, in fact it has been already aſſerted by ſome of the framers of and friends to the ſyſtem, that the annual intereſt of the debt in queſtion muſt be ſet off againſt the *annual demands* of the union; which, together with the preſent funding tax of £ 76,945 17 6, and the arrearages of taxes due, will not only be ſufficient, " but leave a ſurplus, out of which the requiſitions of the United States for the payment of intereſt may be diſcharged." Much depends upon the ſolution of this queſtion; for if the ſtate cannot have this annual credit, the whole fabric muſt fall to the ground, even by their own calculations.

The author of a late *little* pamphlet ſpeaks of ſtate requiſitions and quotas. This is framing the ſubject to his own ideas; for who, but himſelf, ever thought of quotas or requiſitions under the propoſed government, which in point of revenue has it in view to *conſolidate* the whole into one great national fund? Or does he wiſh to make us believe, that all the other ſtates in the union muſt conform to the plans and convenience of a few people in Pennſylvania?

It was the duty of the legiſlature to adopt meaſures for the relief of the public creditors, *until Congreſs ſhould be veſted with power to make proviſion for the debts of the union*; but it was improper to go further, and they ſhould therefore have let the funding ſyſtem remain as it ſtood under the act of the 16th of March, 1785. But it is ſaid, " the requiſition of Congreſs of September 1785 made ſome alterations neceſſary, in order to avoid interfering with continental regulations." The truth is, the legiſlature did not chuſe to comply with the requiſition in the way directed by Congreſs, but in ſuch manner as beſt ſuited their own plans; hence aroſe the exchange of certificates, by what was called *a loan to the ſtate*.

The little regard paid by the ſtates to the authority of Congreſs has done infinite injury to this country, and at the ſame time affords the cleareſt proofs of the weakneſs and inſufficiency of the preſent government to carry into execution ſuch reſolutions or laws, as are neceſſary for the ſupport of the union. If Congreſs had power to call forth the reſources of the thirteen ſtates without obſtruction, they could then, and not till then, frame a ſyſtem of revenue and finance that would reſtore public credit, and enable them to do equal juſtice to all their citizens. But if individual members of the union ſhall have it in their power to with-hold ſupplies to the fœderal treaſury until they obtain diſcounts of ſelf-created claims, there will be an end to the whole buſineſs, and of all national government. If it was poſſible that Pennſylvania could be ſaddled with ſuch an unjuſt load of debt (I call it unjuſt, becauſe it is not only an over-proportion, but we have adopted a great quantity belonging to citizens of other ſtates; and beſides, the ſyſtem is anti-fœderal, and therefore unwarrantable) and which in all probability could never be paid, our poſterity would have reaſon to curſe the *ſpeculation* to the lateſt ages; eſpecially when they beheld that the whole domeſtic debt beſides was ſunk by proper and conſtitutional means. But we have reaſon to hope, that a wiſe and impartial Congreſs will be their faithful *guardians*.

I do not mean, by any thing I have ſaid, that the public creditors in Pennſylvania ſhould not receive what they are juſtly entitled to.---But at the ſame time I am for having it done in the way that will be moſt advantageous both for the ſtate and its citizens, and the union at large, viz. *By one uniform plan of taxation and revenue, that ſhall produce an united fund and equal burthen upon all the citizens of the thirteen ſtates*. The debt was contracted upon the credit of the whole, and there is no other way in which it can be paid, conſiſtent with juſtice and true national or fœderal principles, but the one which has been juſt mentioned.

Let us take a ſhort view of the ſituation in which we may ſuppoſe theſe affairs will ſtand, immediately after the adoption of the propoſed government.

Congreſs will then enforce an immediate compliance with all paſt requiſitions, the neglect of which has been ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of, and upon an eſtimate of the debts and revenues of the union, can determine whether it will be neceſſary to levy a tax, in addition to the duties on commerce, for the ſupport of government, payment of the public debt, and other neceſſary expenditures.

An efficient government will *reſtore confidence*, and there cannot remain a doubt but Congreſs will be able, in caſe they ſhould think it proper, not only to prolong the payment of the inſtalments of the foreign debt, but to procure a new loan at 3 or 4 per cent. per annum as a temporary relief, until their revenues are brought properly into operation.

But it may be ſaid, they have been for ſome time in the way of diſcharging the intereſt of the domeſtic debt in other cretificates, called indents, or facilities, which it is likely may be continued, and that no other proviſion will be made but that and the ſales of weſtern territory, at leaſt for ſome time, or until the intereſt on certificates is brought up even, that is, paid to an equal period.---This is ſuppoſing the worſt that can poſſibly happen; but admitting it ſhould be the caſe, what will be the conſequence? Under the exiſting requiſitions, the intereſt has been ordered to be paid in this way to the firſt of January, 1787, and the different ſtates have been called upon from year to year to levy their proportions thereof in taxes. Notwithſtanding, only three ſtates, that we know of, have made the proviſion required, which is the cauſe of the intereſt being ſo low in value. But under a government poſſeſſing energy to effect the great and neceſſary purpoſes of the nation, proviſion will be made for the redemption of theſe certificates by the due collection of a general tax, to be levied throughout the Untied States for that particular purpoſe.

We may ſuppoſe that the ſtates who have complied with the aforeſaid requiſitions have paid their proportions of indents into the continental treaſury, and therefore the delinquent ſtates muſt comply in like manner, ſo as to be on a footing with thoſe who have done their duty. In which caſe ample proviſion will be made for the redemption of all certificates, iſſued for intereſt due previous to the firſt of January, 1787; and this will make ſaid indents in a ſhort time much more valuable to the holders than they are at preſent, and perhaps equal to the *paper money* of Pennſylvania.

It is poſſible the preſent body will make one more requiſition before the meeting of the *new Congreſs*; but whether they will order the domeſtic intereſt for the year 1787 to be paid in real money, or indents, cannot as yet be determined; but I think we may eaſily conclude, that *no more paper* will be thrown into circulation.

Pennſylvania is now in the payment of a half year's intereſt *that was due laſt October*, and may poſſibly *begin* to pay another in the courſe of the current year (after the treaſurer has done with the preſent half year, and collected £ 20000 of the paper money for burning) and which it is likely will be the laſt we can think of diſcharging under the preſent ſyſtem.

I ſhall conclude for the preſent, by offering the following poſition for the conſideration of ſuch perſons as may chuſe to examine it impartially.

That under a government poſſeſſing power to call forth the reſources of the thirteen ſtates for the eſtabliſhment of a fœderal fund, the intereſt of the debt will be better paid, and public credit more effectually reſtored and ſupported, and *with greater eaſe to the people*, than by any ſtate ſyſtems that can poſſibly be deviſed.

A PUBLIC CREDITOR.

Philad. 24th March, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1788.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN COOK, Son of JOHN COOK, carpenter and joiner, of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Borough of Southwark, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by Sarah his wife, and alſo grandſon of MOSES BYWATER, of the ſame place, potter, all of whom are deceaſed, be living, and will apply to Meſſieurs HEWES and ANTHONY, of Philadelphia, DANIEL M'CORMICK, of New-York, or PATRICK JEFFRY, of Boſton, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage; or if any perſon can give any account of him, it will be eſteemed a favor.

On Wedneſday, the ninth of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Benſalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame.

Alſo two convenient three ſtory brick houſes, one of them the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, which has lately been raiſed, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the firſt in Fourth-ſtreet, new and nearly finiſhed. The lot on which both houſes are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 49 feet and an half; ſubject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to both the land and houſes are indiſputable. For terms, at private ſale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER, F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public ſale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt mill and ſaw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt mill and ſaw mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſquire, and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE original Letters I send you for publication, and which will be left in your hands for inspection, afford one proof amongst a thousand, that the indefatigable Monitor, The CENTINEL, *is endued with a zeal and activity in every work of mischief always commensurate with its extent; for who but himself, to serve any cause whatever, would condescend to a correspondence with one of the scurvyest, narrowest, and most illiterate creatures in the state.*

X.

Philadelphia, 7th March, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

LAST Tuesday the post from New-England brought sad tidings for some folks here. The Convention of New-Hampshire, it seems, by 70 *against*, and 40 *for*, have adjourned till 17th June. Had the final adjustment of the new system been put, it would have been rejected by a great majority. The friends of it, therefore, to let it fall easily, proposed the adjournment, and the others gave way. This disaster we consider as fatal to the business. So do its advocates here, and they are in the dumps, and some of the members of the General Convention are apologising for their conduct. Before this news came, the party was up in the skies, as their behaviour seemed to express. Yet their success at Boston was so moderated by the propositions for amendment, which, however superficial, broke the sanctity of the new Constitution. Besides, the president of the Boston Convention, *Hancock*, has written to our Assembly, sending their doings and the amendments, and desiring, that this state would adopt similar amendments.—On the whole, as New-York is not likely to concur; nor Virginia, tho' General W. lives there; nor Rhode-Island; and as N. Carolina Convention meets not till 17th July, and will be much swayed by Virginia; as Maryland is much divided, if not on the whole against; I have no doubt there will be another General Convention. Georgia acceded to it, because pressed by an Indian war, and wanted aid immediately.

Failing, the conspirators against equal liberty will have much deceit and wicked conduct to answer for. They have seduced the post-officers to stop all news-papers from state to state, that contained investigations of their plan, so that the dissent of the minority of Pennsylvania did not get to Boston before their Convention rose. Every little town furnished a flaming account, like those of Carlisle, Bethlehem, &c. asserting how much the people of their place and neighbourhood approved the new plan. These were circulated and re-printed from Georgia to New-Hampshire, with parade. This deceived the people into a notion that there was a general approbation. In Virginia, at this moment, from the suppression of intelligence and by false letters, it is generally supposed that the opposition in Pennsylvania had vanished; and at Boston, the news of the disturbances at *Carlisle* reaching Boston, before the Convention there rose, the whole was confidently denied. As the Convention of Massachusetts was finishing, a vessel is made to arrive at a port 15 miles off, with account that N. Carolina had adopted, tho' that Convention sits not before July. Again, as the Convention of New-Hampshire was near finishing, this falshood is newly published at Newport in Rhode-Island, and another vessel pretended, to seduce another adoption. These are but a specimen of these arts and inventions. But a lying tongue is but for a moment. The people every where will see and feel their frauds. Yet these are generally the doings of the first men in many of the states. I say nothing of the fraud of calling Conventions hastily in all the New-England states, save Rhode-Island, which has called none, in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Delaware. In the southern states (all except Georgia) the calls of Conventions have been deliberate and distant; so in New-York. I am glad of the prospect we have, because it will prevent the danger of confusion and bloodshed. For if nine states had been nominally led into the plan, while the body of the people in many of them were still averse, civil war must have ensued, as the Conspirators would have endeavoured to set their scheme in motion, without funds to support the necessary standing army. This danger now seems to be over, for which we ought to be thankful.

In Cumberland county all are against it, except a small group in Carlisle, and a few, very few, scattered in the country. This small group, in October, met and censured their county representatives for attempting the breaking up of the late General Assembly, to prevent the calling of the people of every county east of Bedford to elect Convention in nine or ten days; with other matters favoring the new plan. These were paraded in the Carlisle Gazette as the sense of the people, and by the party published here and elsewhere. The county resented it, and warned these men not to repeat the artifice. Yet on the 25th December the same people attempted to rejoice on occasion of the adoption by the Convention of Pennsylvania. They were hindered: some blows ensued. Next day the same men, armed, made another essay; they were over-powered, and the effigies of two leading members of Convention were burned in contempt. Upon this, a letter with many affidavits was dispatched to Mr. M'Kean, pressing his warrants for 20 persons, charged with riots; among others Justice Jordan. The business being irksome, Mr. M'Kean, alledging it was indelicate for him to act where he was ill-used, persuaded Mr. Atlee, and laboured me to send up our warrant. I represented the danger of risquing insult to our precept, advising delay, and the rather, as no hasty steps had been taken to bring the city rioters to justice. Mr. A. and Mr. Rush sent up their warrant. It lay some time in Carlisle, unexecuted, to bring the accused to submit and ask pardon. Nothing being done however, in this way, about 26th of February the sheriff was set to work. Eight or nine refusing to give bail, they were imprisoned. By the last accounts from Harrisburg, large numbers were assembled, from York and Dauphin, as well as Cumberland, to set the prisoners at large. This gives much uneasiness to the Conspirators here. Even the Chief Justice, 'tis said, had before the news came consented to drop the prosecution, as the members of Council feared the event. But he wrote to Mr. Atlee too late, if he has written. We hope no further mischief will ensue; tho' the Conspirators in Carlisle told Mr. M'Kean in their letter, they feared that their dwellings would be pulled down. Here, in October, we were forced to hold our tongues, lest well dressed ruffians should fall upon us. At this day the case is otherwise. Yet many are still silent, lest, the new plan being adopted, they might hereafter be ruined for opposing. Since it was commonly safe from immediate attack, some of us have been open and avowed, and risqued all the malice of these men. The common people are latterly too much of our opinions to hurt us. Indeed, none but *gentlemen mobs* have been active in Philadelphia.

In Montgomery, the current of the county is against the plan, the friends of it are silent; Berks very few, who favour it; the same in Dauphin. In the town of Lancaster there is a party, but few elsewhere in the county. In York, the opposers are very numerous. In Franklin they are the great body of the people. In Bedford and in the over-hill counties very few are for it. Of Northumberland I can say little. Our friends in Bucks and Chester are much increased. The Quakers are changed generally. The solid Quakers here greatly dislike it; but they do not intermeddle. Their young people favour it, and in this city, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, &c. there is a majority for it; most so in Boston. *Shays* insurrection has been made a great engine of terror to dispose people of that country to receive chains, if the western counties can be kept down. Shays and his adherents were roused to what they did by excessive taxes; perhaps contrived to dispose the New-England states to receive the new system, to which they would otherwise be averse.

Since writing the foregoing, we have accounts from Carlisle, that about 1000 armed men appeared there, and demanding of the sheriff to open the prison, set at liberty the persons charged as rioters, and burned the commitment. The inhabitants of the town, in the mean while, kept close within their houses, and the armed men soon went away without doing any thing further. Mr. James Hanna, a constitutionalist, attorney at law at Newtown, was this day very unexpectedly chosen to succeed Colonel Hart, as recorder of deeds and register of wills of Bucks county. Mr. Dubois, nephew of Mr. Henry Wynkoop, was a competitor, yet, to the surprize of every body, and astonishment of Gerardus Wynkoop, Hanna had 36 votes, and Mr. Dubois but 26. Mr. Irwin, son of Arthur Irwin, of Tinicum, in Bucks county, had 5 votes.

The peculiar reason why the party for the new constitution is large here, is the supreme influence of the Bank, the weight of Mr. Morris, the bankrupt and dependent state of the traders generally, the hopes that by giving large powers to Congress, no foreign ship will be allowed to carry off the rice, tobacco, flour, &c. but it shall be limitted to American bottoms. These, and a vain delusion, that present distress, caused by too large use and consumption of foreign goods, and the consequent shipping off of specie, would be relieved. At Boston all ranks have been taught to believe it would be a cure for every sore; so infatuated are the inhabitants.

The Assembly is not doing much. A short session is talked of. A day has been spent on the subject of Wyoming, but to no purpose. R. Morris is absent in Virginia. He has been there some months. Our river is yet shut, but this cannot last above a day or two.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
GEO. BRYAN.

To Mr. John Ralston,
Allen township, Northampton County.

P. S. We learn by Mr. Ellicot, late a Commissioner for Pennsylvania in running the lines between us and Virginia, that beyond doubt Maryland will reject the new constitution of the general government. He is just come from Baltimore.

Philadelphia, 12th March, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

I WROTE a letter addressed to you on Saturday, the 8th instant. It contained a state of present intelligence as to the designed constitution of the United States. But there was a mistake in giving the vote of New-Hampshire adjournment till June. Instead of 70 to 40, it was 56 for and 51 against; which shews its advocates nearly escaped a sudden rejection. The other numbers, 70 to 40, were the estimated size and strength of the parties, of the advocates and opposers. Those in favour of the plan cry out, that the others came fettered with instructions; yet this base practice was begun by their friends in Pennsylvania. The place where the Convention of New-Hampshire sits on the 17th June is Concord, 100 miles farther inland, as I am told, than Exeter, where this body sat, which bodes no good to the *federal* party, as they falsely call themselves.

Saturday a person arrived by the stages from North-Carolina. He assures that there is no doubt that the new plan will be rejected by that state.

The Conspirators are fully detected in stopping the transmission of intelligence from state to state by tricks in the post-offices. Being charged with it early in February, they stifly denied it. It is at length become too palpable to all. Sure no business of a public nature has proceeded upon such base tricks of fraud and surprize!

I am, dear Sir, with compliments to all friends,
Your very obedient Servant,
GEO. BRYAN.

To Mr. John Ralston,
Allen township, Northampton County.

Old Col. Hart is dead. Robert Whitehill has lately married a widow Montgomery, of Upper Octorara, Chester county.

BARLEY
WANTED BY
HARE and TWELLS. ‡

Montgomery county, Moreland township, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, not to take an assignment on a Promissory Note, to be paid in gold or silver, given by Henry Wilson, then of Chester county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaster county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as said note has been fully discharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unless compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

WAS brought to the subscriber's stable, at the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, the 10th of January last, a light bay HORSE, taken up by John Rinker, who had him cried through the market, and proved to be the property of Mr. Stokes, near Frankford. The said Stokes is desired to come, and pay the charges and keeping, otherwise he will be sold for the same at public vendue, at the Coffee-house, on the 12th day of April, 1788. † JACOB MYTENGER.

Philad. March 25, 1788.

DURHAM FURNACE.

THE subscriber, intending to carry on DURHAM IRON-WORKS the ensuing season, will have occasion to employ a number of Wood Cutters, Colliers and other labourers. Apply at said works to

March 1, 1788. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher,

BUENOS AIRES Spanish dry Hides, superior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millstones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindstones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Bristol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, black Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Castor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and British ditto, by the package. Together with a general assortment of European and East-India goods, as usual. ‡ 8 w.

Just imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be sold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A NEAT

Assortment of Looking-Glasses,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dressing, box, and swinging Glasses, &c. of the newest fashions, and at the lowest prices. 6 w.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, containing 94 acres and 23 perches, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Stephen Beakes, George Garret and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate late of William Garret, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Cain, containing 100 acres more or less, bounded by lands of John Connell, William Kennedy and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Andrew Patton, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield, containing 120 acres more or less, bounded by lands of John Truman and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of William Cowan, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the seventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the township of Londonderry, containing 92¼ acres more or less, bounded by lands of Joseph Pennock, a road leading to New-Castle, and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of Charles Allen, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Joseph Speer, on the premises, in the township of West Marlborough, on Tuesday, the eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four Messuages or Tenements and 300 acres of extraordinary good Land, bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen and others, situate in said township. The whole seized, and taken in execution, as the estate of said Speer, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the ninth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Fallowfield, containing 130 acres more or less, bounded by lands of William Moode, Hugh Jordan and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of John Filson, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Kæffer, living in South-Carolina, some years ago sold to the subscriber a tract of land, for which he received some money, and a bond for £ 50. for which he was to deliver me a good title, but has never done it; I afterwards travelled to South-Carolina to see him, and get my title to the land; but being doubtful whether he could give me a title, I demanded him to deliver me the money and bond back, and keep his land; this he refused, but promised me a good title; I staid with him one night, and having a Rifle with me, he took a fancy to it, and promised to take it in part pay when he should deliver the title; but before I awoke in the morning he was gone a hunting, and took my Rifle with him without leave, and I never saw him or the Rifle afterwards, for as winter was drawing near, I was obliged to come back to Philadelphia, without executing my business. Mean while a report was spread that he had no right to the land, and a neighbour of his got it surveyed for himself, so I have lost the land, money and rifle, and he retains the bond, dated in 1758 or 1759. I therefore forbid all persons taking an assignment of the same, as I will not pay it.

¶ GEORGE SHLICKER.

N. B. The said bond was published in the papers 20 years ago. March 18, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th instant, a servant man, named JOHN YOUNG, is a very proud, conceited, talkative fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a reddish complexion, smooth faced, and has a scar under his right eye; speaks the German language; had on, and took with him, a brown blanketing coat, black cloth double breasted jacket, black cloth breeches, and a pair of striped trowsers, black stockings, and a good beaver hat, with a band and buckle. He pretends to understand the coopering business, and may perhaps seek employment in that way; and professes the Dutch straw-basket business. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in any goal in this state, or brings him home to his master, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN FITZWATER.

March 20, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for sale, at their store, the north side of Chesnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molasses,
New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in small barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of best Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Island Cheese,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Best Boston Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well seasoned Mahogany.

They also have a commodious House to let, in a good stand for boarders or business. 4 w.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at Jacob Comley's tavern, near Smithfield, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation, situate in Moreland township, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres, more or less, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boutcher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of John Boutcher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the house of William Wilson, situate in the township of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles from this city, a two story Dwelling House, a large Stone Grist mill 45 by 33 feet, with two pair of stones, one pair burr, and the other in good repair for country work: it is in a good part of the country for grist, and very convenient for purchasing wheat; there is a good stone stable, and about 10 and a half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland; likewise about 70 apple trees of the best grafted fruit: Adjoining lands of William Holgate, George Riters, Peter Rittenhouse, and others. At the same time and place will be sold, a quantity of farming utensils, and all his houshold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. taken in execution, as the property of William Wilson, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1788.

ON Saturday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-house in this city, will be sold, the Shallop Hannah, with her sails, rigging, &c. as she now lies near the bridge, at the causeway going to Kensington; attached as the property of Whitton Cripps. Likewise, at the same time and place will be sold, a Shallop called the Summer-Let, as she now lies at Mr. Levy Hollingsworth's wharff, with all her appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Lewden and Benjamin Worral, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

A SMALL place where JOHN CROZER now dwells, situate in the township of Ridley, Chester county, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, on the road from Darby to Providence and from Chester to Haverford, the lot contains 10 acres, with a frame dwelling-house, with three fire-places and cellar under part of it, with a good frame barn and stable, weather-boarded with cedar, a large shop, part of it is converted to a small tenement, a well of good water in the kitchen, and a spring of good water on the premises, a good bearing orchard thereon, well situate for a country store, or a tradesman; the sale to begin at one o'clock on the 31st day of March, on the premises, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

March 15, 1788. BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Chester county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, situate in Nether-Providence township, in the county aforesaid, within two miles of the borough of Chester, whereon are a good two story stone dwelling-house, frame kitchen and barn, a new stone milk-house with a granary over it, on a never failing spring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of several hundred bearing trees of different sorts of fruit, also about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the said premises a sufficient quantity of timber land and a most excellent quarry of freestone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elsewhere; late the estate of Isaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: seized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 26th instant, a HORSE and MARE; the horse is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a small star in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a switch tail, and carries it to the left side when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this grass. The other a dark grey mare, or called by some a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking against her fore shoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this spring, and a spirited creature. Whoever takes up said Horses, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, and returns the horses, or gives information where they may be found, shall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horses, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, near Sherrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, about the 20th of September last, a servant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of small stature, fair complexion, short brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and stealing. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any goal, and reasonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, situate in Blockley township, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joseph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, 255 perches, which affords a fall sufficient for a mill; there are on the premises a two story frame house, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and cart-house, a new brick kitchen two stories high, with a good spring-house adjoining, and several other outbuildings; 10 acres of orchard, with 360 bearing apple-trees, besides other fruit trees, such as cherry, pear, plumb and peach-trees, the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in several of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a large garden, with a variety of trees, and flowers, the land has been manured with lime. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and being so near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous situation for attending the market. One third of the purchase-money being paid down, a reasonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fisher, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Heidelberg township, in the county of Berks, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the subscribers will certainly take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with. All persons who have any demands against said estate may receive payment, by applying to the subscribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM,)
† JACOB KLOP,) Executors.

THE subscriber informs the public in general, and his old customers in particular, that he has a large quantity of of the choicest kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raising such kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as some; and has divers times procured Cyons of the best kinds, he by enquiry and strict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being supplied with the greatest quantity and assortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and so long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Township, Chester county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, the 7th of this inst. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, of a dark complexion, short black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horses and a Waggon, with some houshold goods and sundries, &c. it is supposed he is steering for Redstone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother settled at Redstone some years past. Whoever apprehends the said ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the subscriber, living in Salem, New-Jersey, shall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-House, which has been occupied as such for a number of years, situate in Birmingham township, Chester county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Also may be rented with the store, if required, a dwelling-house sufficient for a small family, and a good garden therewith. Any person desirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;
Chocolate by the box or less quantity,
A few kegs of fresh Raisins,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Spices--And divers other Groceries, as usual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-street, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-street.

Philadelphia, Third Month 7th, 1788. ‡

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the sign of the Millstone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and some meadow; there is on said premises a good Log-house, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent springs near the door. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. ‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his house, near the New Market, in Second-street,

COPPER in sheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig brass, seven-eighths Irish linen, London shalloons, callimancoes, crown glass eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, sail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Also a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, registered according to law, he is used to wait on gentlemen, and at table. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Glouceſter county, a negroe girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a striped lincey short gown and petticoat of the same, a led coloured bear-skin cloth cloak, a good sattin bonnet new done up, and a pair of neats leather shoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wrist, and is very near sighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any person that will take up said negroe, and bring her to the subscriber, or secure her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

¶ ISAAC FISH.

TO BE RENTED,

A NEW two story Brick House, well finished, a good stable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleasantly situated in the town of Newark, New-Castle county, suitable for a store and keeping boarders. Also to be rented with or without the said house, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently situated to the said house. Immediate possession will be given and the terms made known by the subscriber, near the premises.

March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

Chester, March 6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, situated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Chester county, about one mile and an half distant from the town of Chester and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furnished with two pair of stones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for vessels capable of carrying 900 bushels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greatest facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premises, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and stables, with every other necessary building, a dwelling-house and shop for a cooper; possession will be given about the first of April next. Any person inclining to rent the same, is desired to apply to the subscriber, on the premises. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

RUN away, on the 10th instant, from the subscriber, living in Wright's-town township, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, straight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting shirt, and blue cloth trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that his master gets him again, shall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. ‡ THOMAS ATKINSON.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the subscriber's meadow, in Moyamensing township, on or about the 13th of February last, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, living in Second-street, below Christian-street, in the District of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ BENJAMIN HUGHS.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Flowertown, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, speaks Dutch and English, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, brownish hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown sailor jacket, an ash-coloured coating short under jacket, double breasted, with white metal buttons on it and trowsers of the same, a pair of half-thick woollen stockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-skin shoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two shirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other persons to harbour or to keep him the said apprentice; whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY HENRITZY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residue of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are missing. The Gentlemen who have them in possession will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hospital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Astruc on the Venereal Disease, Vol. 2d.
M'Quere's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. 1st.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1st Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last,

ALL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requested to settle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.